

Wilson U M
20 Jan 03

THE NAPANE

Vol. XLII] No 32 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-FRIDAY

We can fit nine men out of ten who try on our suits, fit them perfectly. For the tenth man we have a custom department.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Truthful advertising
is the foundation of our
success.

"Beatsall" Stockings.

All Cotton, Ribbed, Stainless Black. All sizes 10c. a pair.

Twenty-Five Cent Sailor Hats.

Our Twenty-five cent sailor is a splendid black made from a natty weave of straw. Black and White bands. Just the thing for boating, picnics, etc.

Only a limited quantity left.

Dress Gingham are the Standbys

For all the year round, house dresses, gingham return their popularity, not in crazy designs, but simple checks and medium sized stripes. Blue and White and Pink and White are always right.

Dollar Black Dress Goods.

Is one of our specialties. A few days ago we placed in stock several new pieces at (\$) one dollar a yard. Most of them are "PRIESTLY'S BLACK." If you knew the beauty of them you would not be surprised to know that many of them have been cut all ready.

They make handsome dresses.

Plaid Linen for Pillow Tops.

Just received another lot of that much used material. Blue and White, and Red and White in a large bright plaid is the best. Frills back and top can be all alike if you wish. Price 15c. a yard.

New Skirts.

One case of new Skirts is here already. We have placed them right in stock. Blacks and Dark Greys are well represented. Tuckings, Cordings and Appliques of moire antique ribbon are much used. One of these skirts with two or three shirt waists and a rain coat, completes an outfit for travelling.

For the Summer Girl.

One window this week is filled with the newest ideas in NECKWEAR for the SUMMER GIRL.

Dozens of pretty styles to select from. Whites and Linens are favorites. The LACE BAT WING, made of French Val. is one of the new Ninety cents is the price.

Lots of other pretty styles from twenty-five cents up.

School Dresses.

Thousands of them will have to be bought and made within the next few weeks. Many an economical buyer has found just what she wanted our REMNANT TABLE. There are still many ends of dress goods, prints and ginghams. Come and look them over. Almost sure to find what want for that extra skirt or shirt waist.

New Additions to the Remnant Tables.

As they accumulate in the different departments we measure them and REMNANT PRICE them.

On Saturday Morning, July 26th

we will put out with fabric ends, all our odd pairs and broken lots of TOWELS. There will be Huckabacks, Damasks, Turkish, Crashes, in the lot.

Boarding house keepers, campers and hotel keepers will do well to make a note of the Towel item.

Men's Waterproof Coats.

Four new lines just to hand this week, and they are all extra good values.

They come in Fawn, Mix-Grey and Dark Grey Colors, seams all sewed. Prices \$2.50, 4.50, 5.00 and 7.00 each.

Men's Unlined Tweed Coats \$1.75 Each.

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Just received another lot of that much used material. Blue and White, and Red and White in a large bright plaid is the best. Frills back and top can be all alike if you wish. Price 15c. a yard.

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Orkney Shetland Floss.

The shades now in stock are Light Blues, Pinks, Cardinal, Black, Mauve, Cream, White.

7c. a bunch or 3 for 20 cents.

Your Letter Orders.

Our Mail Order Department is as carefully looked after as any other part of our business. We will fill your Letter Orders as promptly and effectively as if you were here to make your own selection. Send us a postal card at any time for samples, you will get them by return mail.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on the 7th day of July, 1902, to

INTRODUCE A BY-LAW FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE

lying between the Seventh and Eighth Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylward, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ABRAHAM WINTERS, Tp. Clerk. Selby, June 11th, 1902.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

302 students enrolled last year—172 young ladies and 130 young men. New Pipe-organ, Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Extensive improvements now in progress. Two Merit Scholarship, value \$100 and \$1, won in 1901. Nearly 40 candidates were successful at the local and one of the Toronto conservatory of music including Piano, Pipe organ, Violin, and Harmony.

New Commercial Hall one of the first in Ontario.

Special attention given to Physical Culture in the College Gymnasium. Large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated by steam and lighted throughout by 250 electric lights. Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902. For illustrated circulars, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

Buy your binder twine before the price advances. Plymouth twine is the best.

BOYLE & SON.

Men's Waterproof Coats.

Four new lines just to hand this week, and they are all extra values.

They come in Fawn, Mix-Grey and Dark Grey Colors, seams all Prices \$2.50, 4.50, 5.00 and 7.00 each.

Men's Unlined Tweed Coats \$1.75 Each.

We have about 30 Men's Unlined Tweed Coats, secured from a manufacturer's broken stock of Bicycle Suits. They are all from Bicycle (coat and pants ranging in price from \$5.00 to 7.00.) You will easily see this what a snap they are at \$1.75 each. And then they are just the ones wanted for these hot summer days when it is too hot to wear a heavy coat. Probably your size is in the lot. Come and see.

Men's Handkerchiefs.

We are always looking out for bargains in Men's Handkerchiefs. It is to large for us to handle because we sell so many. Just now we have extra good value in a Man's White Handkerchief in a fairly large size, we are selling at 10c each or 3 for 25c. They are a regular 15c. value also have a great thing in a White Handkerchief we are selling at 5c. or 6 for 25c. Pure linen ones at 15c 20c and 25c each.

A NEW EXCURSION

The Methodist Church, Smithfield, have arranged to run an excursion to

100 ISLAND PARK,

Per STR ALETHA,

—ON—

Friday, Aug 8,

giving Saturday and Sunday at the Park, returning on Monday, August 11th, 1902.

The boat will call at all bay ports. She leaves Deseronto at 10:15; Bath, 1:30; Kingston, 4; arriving at the Park at 6:30 p.m.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP \$1.00

—o—

Remember the date—Friday, Aug. 8th. Remember the Boat—"Aletha," new, commodious.

Remember the Purpose—For our New Church.
Come with us.

A. O. FRITZ, Chairman of Com.
CHAS. BEEKEENBRIDGE, Sec.
T. S. MCKEE, Pastor.
CAPTAIN ROYS, Master.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO ELECTORAL ACT.

In the matter of an Election held 22nd and 23rd day of May, A. D., 1902, the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, for the Province of Ontario, in the Electoral District of Lennox.

Abstract statement of the Electropenses of Marshal Seymour Madole, candidate at the said election.

Committee Room.....

Posting Bills and Organizing.....

Halls.....

Telephoning.....

Telegaphing.....

Stationery, Postage and Petty disbursements.....

Livery Bills.....

Typewriting.....

Provincial Returns.....

Printing.....

Personal Expenses.....

T. B. GERMAN
M. S. MADOLE

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for

A Gold Filling.....

A Silver Filling.....

A Cement Filling.....

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED

50¢

Mondays last a Deseronto merchant victimized by having a \$1 bill, which was raised to \$10, passed upon his stranger entered the store and made trifling purchase and in return for raised bill received \$9 and some cents immediately left town and has not been seen.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 25th, 1902.

Truthful advertising
the foundation of our
success.

irl.

newest ideas in NECKWEAR

Whites and Linens are the
French Val. is one of the newest

—five cents up.

ought and made within the next
found just what she wanted on
many ends of dress goods, prints
Almost sure to find what you

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departments we measure them up

ng, July 26th

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Crashes, in the lot.

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Coats.

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eed Coats

Killed at Kingston

(Kingston Whig.)

A most lamentable accident, which resulted in the loss of one life, occurred at Queen's college buildings about eight o'clock on Thursday morning. The unfortunate victim was George Richards, a mason, of Napanee, and death came to him as he was engaged in his daily toil. During the two years in which the new buildings on the campus have been in course of erection, no accident of any moment has before occurred, and the contractors were congratulating themselves on their good luck.

Richards was employed on the wall of the new physics building, and had been at work but a short time when the fatal accident occurred. Opposite him stood the big derrick. Two of its legs faced the west. Suddenly the legs collapsed and the heavy structure fell toward the man. His comrades shouted a warning, but it was too late. The big timbers struck him in the side and he fell. Kind hands raised him, and ministered to his needs until Reid's ambulance arrived, when he was taken to the general hospital. He was conscious until the hospital was reached, and talked to those who accompanied him, asking them to break the news gently to his family. Ten minutes later, he breathed his last.

The deceased gentleman was well known to many citizens. F. G. Lockett telephoned to Richard Irving, manager of Haines' shoe store at Napanee, requesting him to break the sad intelligence to the bereaved family. Mr. Lockett himself looked after the remains, and accompanied them west on the G. T. R. train at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Richards was a man of over fifty years of age. For two years he has been engaged as a mason on Queen's college buildings. Last summer he was in the employment of Sullivan & Langdon, contractors, and these gentlemen speak in the highest terms of the deceased's skill and faithfulness. This season he was employed by William McCartney, contractor. The deceased was a member of the masons union, and an industrious, competent workman.

A wife, two daughters and one son survive him. To them the sudden news came as an awful blow this morning, and the bright little home in Napanee had cast over it a cloud of inevitable gloom.

Mr. Richards was an ardent member of the Plymouth Brethren, and three weeks ago Sunday night he preached a sermon in Macdonald park. He was a well-read man, a valuable speaker, and a pleasant conversationalist. In politics he was a staunch liberal, and always took a great interest in public matters. As a mark of respect to their deceased fellow workmen, the men engaged on the building quit work for the day.

The remains arrived in Napanee on the 4:28 train on Thursday, and were conveyed to his home on Piety Hill. The news of his sudden death was a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Sunday afternoon.

Collegiate Institute

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

FORM II, SENIOR.

Charlie Ellis, Ray Gleeson, Blake Lucas,
Kathleen Cowan, Eudee Hallinan, Douglas

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of
all dirt and impurities and not
burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Choice Meats.

We handle all kinds of Cooked Meats, including Fearman's selected Pea Meal Ham, Fearman's Three Star Hams—Tongue, English Brawn, Head-Cheese, Frankfords, etc.

Beef, Lamb, etc. away down in price.

Sugars at Same Old Price.

J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdams and daughter, Miss Edna, and Miss Ruby Marshall, of Toronto, who have spent the past nine days the guests of Mrs. George Lewis, leave to-day, (Friday) for Rochester, before proceeding to Toronto.

Mr. R. Duffis, of Lindsay, is in town on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. A. Cathro.

Miss Clara Burnup, of Watertown, N.Y., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagar, South Napanee, and other relatives.

Miss Gladys and Helen Skinner, of Lindsay, are guests of their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meagher.

Mrs. Foster, of Belleville, spent a few days last week the guest of her brother, Mr. F. S. Richardson, John st.

Miss Florence Caton, of Troy, N.Y., is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Caton, Centre street.

Miss Mina Allen, of New York, is on a visit to her father, Mr. Wm. Allen, Mill street.

Miss Georgie Herring is spending her holidays in Toronto.

Mr. Andrew Garrett and son, of Brockville, are in town spending their holidays.

Mrs. W. P. Reeve and three children left on Saturday last for their home near Merrickville, after spending a month in town.

Miss Taylor, of Toronto, is the guest of Miss Leah Sherwood, Piety Hill.

Mrs. Thomas Hallows and son, Roy, of Duluth, are spending their vacation with her sister, Mrs. McVicar.

Miss Jeffs, of Trenton, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Eva Tobey, South Napanee.

Misses Jessie and Lottie Walton, of Belleville, are spending their holidays in Napanee and vicinity.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P.P., and wife and Miss Latimer, of Gananoque, spent a few days in town the guest of Mr. U. Wilson, M.P.

Mrs. A. Jamieson and son, Frank, of Gananoque, are guests of Mr. H. W. Kelly.

Miss Edna Smith, of Chicago, is home on a visit to her mother and sisters, South Napanee.

Miss Cassie Williams and Miss Ethel Williamson, of Picton, spent two days last week guests of Miss Maggie McGoun.

Miss Minnie Rikley returned home on Friday evening last after a week's visit with friends in Belleville.

Miss Gladys Cliff and Miss Helen Cliff spent a few days this week with friends at Ernesttown.

Miss Jennie Gilbert, of Picton, is spending her holidays with friends in Seiby and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cliff spent several days this week guests of Mrs. Cliff's sister, Mrs. Young, Northport.

Mr. M. J. Valeau, of Wolcott, Vermont, is renewing acquaintances in town.

Miss Nettie Pringle, nurse-in-training, arrived home on Saturday last to spend her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wall. Pringle.

Miss McDougal, of Sterling, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Daly, John st.

Masters Herbert and Garnet Hardy are spending their holidays in Kingston.

Mrs. C. H. Edwards and family are spending their vacation in Peterboro.

Mrs. F. Jemmett and sons, Douglas and

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1 Dark Grey Colors, seams all sewn.

weed Coats

1 Tweed Coats, secured from a manu-
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(\$0 to \$7.00.) You will easily see from
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in it is too hot to wear a heavy coat.
and see.

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sell so many. Just now we have an
kerchief in a fairly large size, which
They are a regular 15c. value. We
terchief we are selling at 5c. each or
25c each.

N THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO ELECTORAL ACT.

In the matter of an Election held on the
1st and 29th day of May, A. D., 1902, for
the election of a member of the Legislative
assembly, for the Province of Ontario, in
the Electoral District of Lennox.

Abstract statement of the Election ex-
amples of Marshal Seymour Madole, a can-
date at the said election.

Committee Room.....	\$ 20.25
Printing Bills and Organizing.....	52.05
all.....	19.05
Telephoning.....	.96
Telegraphing.....	82.97
Stationery, Postage and Petty dis- bursements.....	31.84
Very Bills.....	105.00
Typewriting.....	15.80
Provincial Returns.....	6.50
Printing.....	147.52
Personal Expenses.....	6.25
	\$447.18

T. B. GERMAN,
M. S. MADOLE,

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

3 PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

Set of Teeth for	\$6.00
Gold Filling.....	1.00
Silver Filling.....	50
Cement Filling.....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.

50¢

Monday last a Deseronto merchant was
stimulated by having a \$1 bill, which had
been raised to \$10, passed upon him. A
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tances. The funeral will take place from
the family residence on Sunday afternoon.

Collegiate Institute

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

FORM II, SENIOR.

Charlie Ellis, Ray Gleeson, Blake Lucas,
Kathleen Cowan, Freda Holmes, Eleanor
Parks, Ottie Sills, Celia Vandervoort.

FORM II JUNIOR.

Harold Baughan, Harold Duffett,
Edwin File, Charlie Ford, Michael Ford,
Donald Gerow, Ross Guess, Harry Meng,
Gordon Minchinton, Byron Sherman, Roy
Smith, Arthur Sparks, Leo Trimble, Bert
Wells, Ruby Barnhardt, Laura File, Vera
Shorey, James Gibson, Herbie Winters,
Edith Gibson, Eileen O'Brien.

Conditionally admitted—Bruce Gordon,
Harold McGreer, Willie Vandusen, Con-
stance Grange, Nellie Mathewson, Flor-
ence Ming, Ella Schermehorn, Helen
Spencer, George Brooks, Nathaniel Wilson,
Pearl Grieve.

FORM I SENIOR.

Bennie Clark, Eddie Conroy, Donald
Daly, Aubrey Gibson, James Graham,
Bruce Madden, Maurice Madden, Thomas
McKnight, Algie Rockwell, Harry Ruttan,
Harry Scott, George Shorey, Maurice
Smith, Roy Snook, Walter Stark, Bert
Vansalstine, Edna Ashley, Kathleen Bart-
lett, Janet Crouch, Vera Crouch, Mary
Fitzmartin, Luella, Marguerite Hall, Ila
Hamby, Marion Leonard.

Conditionally admitted—Fred Davis,
Ross Jennings, Will Joy, Harry Preston,
Geraldine McLaughlin, Rose Shannon,
Edith Wells.

Form II promotions will be announced
when the results of the departmental ex-
aminations are known.

TAMWORTH.

The weather is still very wet and
farmers feel it very much as the hay-
ing is heavy and fall grain is now
coming on, so that both will be on
together.

D. E. Rose moved into his new store
to-day and has placed in the acetelene
light which shows off his store finely.

We are sorry to chronicle a very
sad accident to Mr. Brien Lacey's
little boy. They were drawing in
hay, using the horsefork, and the trip
rope was fastened to the barn floor.
The little boy seeing the rope pulled it,
letting the fork loose. It fell, and
only for the wagon breaking the force
of the fall it would have killed the
child. As it was it partly fractured
his skull. He has been in a critical
state but his condition was more
favorable and if no serious complica-
tion sets in he will recover.

Another serious accident and one
that might have resulted in another
fire, happened late Saturday after-
noon. Master Walter Coxall, son of
C. G. Coxall, and a few boys were
playing in Jake Moulik's barn. Master
Coxall had some parlor matches in his
hip pocket and in falling on his side
set the matches on fire. Only for the
presence of mind of one of the boys in
stamping out the fire before it ignited
with material in the barn, a serious
fire would no doubt have occurred, as
the barn is surrounded by other build-
ings leading down into the main street
of the village. Master Coxall received
a severe burn on his hip, causing great
pain and laying him up for some days.
This ought to be a warning to boys
not to carry matches on their person.

Miss Ruth Pomeroy, of Buffalo, is
spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. & Florence Chisolm, of Troy, N. Y., is
spending her vacation with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Caton, Centre street.

Miss Mina Allen, of New York, is on a
visit to her father, Mr. Wm. Allen, Mill
street.

Miss Georgie Herring is spending her
holidays in Toronto.

Mrs. Andrew Garrett and son, of Brook-
ville, are in town spending their holidays.

Mrs. W. P. Reeve and three children left
on Saturday last for their home near Mer-
rickville, after spending a month in town.

Miss Taylor, of Toronto, is the guest of
Miss Leah Sherwood, Piety Hill.

Mrs. Thomas Hallows and son, Roy, of
Duluth, are spending their vacation with
her sister, Mrs. McVicar.

Miss Jeffs, of Trenton, spent last week
the guest of Mrs. Eva Tobey, South Napanee.

Mrs. Cook, of Minneapolis, Minn., is the
guest of her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Hill,
Bridge street.

Mrs. T. G. Morrison, of Guelph, is the
guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Rankin.

Mr. J. V. Kennedy, of West Superior, is
spending his holidays with Mr. Aubrey
Pringle,

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes returned home
this week after an extended visit with their
children in Michigan.

Mrs. A. E. Lang and Warner Lang are
spending the summer with Mr. Lang's
brother, on the old farm, near Rankin,
Ontario.

Mr. Dudley Hill, Teller in Dominion
Bank, is taking his holidays in Muskoka.

Mr. McNaughton has taken a position
in the Dominion Bank, Napanee.

G. MacIntyre is teller in the Dominion
bank while Mr. Hill is taking his holidays.

Dr. Symington spent last Wednesday in
Gault.

E. Vanalstine has sold his barber shop
and tobacco store to Mr. A. Willis, Napanee.

Miss Norah Lake, of New York, trained
nurse, is spending her holidays visiting
friends in Napanee.

Mrs. John A. Shibley, Mr. and Mrs.
Demming and H. Warner visited the ceme-
tery at Wilton last Friday.

Miss Gertie Miller, of New York, came
home to Napanee, on Friday, to visit
friends.

About 75 took in the Belleville excursion
last Friday.

Mrs. Dr. Eakins, Clarence Gray Eakins
and Miss Myra Clark took in the Belleville
excursion last Friday.

Miss Lena Perry, of Ogdensburg, neice
of Frank Perry, is spending the holidays
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry,
Newburgh road.

Miss Florence Bissonnette, of Sterling,
formerly of Napanee, is the guest of Miss
Maggie Edwards, Centre st.

Mr. Guy C. Baker and Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Baker and little Miss Francis left
for their home in Ottawa on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Hurst is visiting at her
aunt's, Mrs. Hiram Cline, Richmond.

Mr. Frank Johnston, of Rochester, N.
Y., arrived on Sunday for a cruise on the
bay in company with Mr. Albert Bartlett
and family, in the yacht Petrel.

Miss Dot Smith left this week to visit
friends in Syracuse.

Mrs. E. Edwards and Miss Libbie left
on Wednesday for Watertown, where they
will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. James Rae, Boot & Shoe merchant,
of Vancouver, is spending this week the
guest of Mr. R. Irving.

Miss Violet Fitzpatrick, Toronto, and
Mrs. T. McCauley, of Trenton, spent a few
days this week guests of Mr. Jas. Fitz-
patrick.

Mr. Fred Forrester, of Belleville, spent
Wednesday in town.

Mr. Albert Clingen, of Martintown,
spent a few days this week the guest of
Mr. H. Ellis, Adelphi st.

Miss Marion Foster, of Trenton, is
spending this week the guest of Miss
Naomi Irving.

Miss Ida Cairns, organist of the W. M.
church, is spending her holidays at Muskoka
with the family of Hon E. J. Dairs.

Miss Flossie Ming is spending two weeks
with relatives in Belleville.

Ernestown.

Miss Jennie Gilbert, of Picton, is spend-
ing her holidays with friends in Seiby and
vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cliff spent severa-
l days this week guests of Mrs. Cliff's sister
Mrs. Young, Northport.

Mrs. M. J. Valeau, of Wolcott, Ver-
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Miss Nettie Pringle, nurse-in-training
arrived home on Saturday last to spend
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Masters Herbert and Garnet Hardy are
spending their holidays in Kingston.

Mrs. C. H. Edwards and family are
spending their vacation in Peterboro.

Mrs. F. Jemmett and sons, Douglas and
Gregory, Prescott, are spending the holi-
days with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mill.

Miss Mabel McLean left on Tuesday for
Banff, B. C., where Mr. McLean and
family are spending the summer.

Mrs. J. C. Stewart and children, Arthur
and Ethel, of Saul Ste. Marie, Mich., are
visiting at the home of Mr. Jas. Birrell.

Mr. S. J. Vrooman and daughter, Mrs.
Metzler, and two children, Gertrude and
Jack, have been spending a week in Odessa
and Ernestown.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, of Napanee, and
Mrs. A. E. Lang, of Toronto, arrived home
Thursday after spending a month with
Mr. Stan. Warner and family in Denver.

Mr. Wm. Coleman, of Toronto, arrived
at Napanee Thursday to visit friends. He
was one of the coronation contingent and
was on his way home from England.

Mrs. Frank C. Coates, Princess street
Kingston, is in Napanee visiting her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blanchard.

Mrs. Williams, Camden East, and Mrs.
A. Powell, Napanee, are spending a few
days in Kingston visiting friends.

Miss May Jackson, of Toronto, is the
guest of her cousin, Miss Blanche Calder,
Alldelphi st.

Miss Fannie Allingham, left on Tuesday for
Buffalo. She will visit there before
proceeding to her home in Chicago.

Mr. Knox Graham and wife, of Amelias-
burg, Prince Edward Island, are guests of
Mr. Graham's sister, Mrs. Allingham.

Miss Maude Vine left Tuesday for
Picton.

Miss Maggie McGoun is the guest of
Miss Cassie Williams, Picton, this week.

Mrs. W. A. Dafoe and daughter, Elsie,
returned home this week after spending a
month with relatives in Michigan.

Mr. Aubrey Pringle and his friend, Mr.
Jack Kennedy, left on Monday for New
York.

Mrs. D. S. Warner and granddaughter,
Miss Gladys O'Birne, of Stratford, are
spending this week guests of Mrs. T.
Johnson, Bridge street.

Mrs. A. H. Laver, Westmount, Mon-
treal, is the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Mair
and T. G. Carscallen, M.P.P.

Miss May Bentley, nurse-in-training, of
New York, arrived in Napanee on Tuesday
to spend her holidays with her uncle, T.
G. Carscallen, M.P.P.

BIRTHS.

Smith—At Napanee, on Monday, July
21st, the wife of Mr. M. Smith, of a son.

The regular meeting of the W. Q. T. U.
will be held in the Western Church parlors
Tuesday, July 28th, at 3 o'clock, under the
mothers' department. All mothers are
urged to be present whether members or
not. An address will be given by Mrs.
Kyes an enthusiastic W. C. T. U. worker,
of Riverside, Cal. Light refreshments will
be served.

Wearily Brain Workers. Fagged out,
ideas come as slowly as molasses. You think
of things just a minute or two too late. Snaz's
gone! The buoyancy that made work a pleasure
—that's gone too. The doctors would tell you
that you're run down, not eating enough nor
digesting enough. Your stomach needs aid,
your digestion needs a brace too. Your blood
requires Phosphorus and Iron that it may be
formed readily. Now Ferrozone is a wonderful
nerve bracer and blood maker. It's food for the
blood and nerves, it will make you strong
quickly and permanently.

SOWING THE GOOD SEED

Great Rewards Will Come From Casting It Abroad.

Based according to Act of the Parliament of Canada for the year thousand nine hundred and two, of William Dally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Psalm cxvi, 6, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Almost every home is adorned with companion pictures. If upon one side of the room we see the wayward boy gathering all together and taking his journey into a far country, upon the other side we want to see the returning prodigal being welcomed home by a forgiving father. If upon one side of the room we hang a picture of the twilight, upon the other side we want to see the picture of the dawn.

So this morning the sermon which I preach from the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Psalm of David is a companion sermon to the one recently delivered upon the text, "He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." It has a companion text chosen on account of its vivid contrast. The text is selected to prove that the Christian sower has a right to expect his gospel harvest fields to be staked high with golden sheaves of many blessings, to expect his seed to bring forth some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred fold. It is the picture of a Christian worker gathering the sheaves of his Christ love. It is the symbol of reward, the symbol of glorified hope and joy. It is the sweeter text because in it we hear the triumphant songs of heaven instead of the bitter songs of despair.

A PRECIOUS SHEAF garnered by the Christian sower and reaper, is the joyful realization that by his personal acts he has been made the human means in the divine hands through which immortal souls have been saved by Christ.

There is a natural desire inborn in almost every human heart to help those who are in trouble and who cannot help themselves. If at the summer seashore a bather is taken with a cramp and begins to sink and calls for help, all up and down the beach runs the cry, "There is a man drowning! Look! Look! Cannot somebody do something to save him?" Then the women weep and wring their hands. Then the men run out the lifeboat and stout arms pull at the oars. Or if there is no boat near, four or five strong swimmers will dash into the surf and with powerful stroke they will battle against the waves. Then they drag the unconscious bather in friendly hands will roll him upon a barrel. Then the doctors will work over him, and the word will be passed around, "Stand back and give him air." And when at last the sufferer opens his eyes and begins to breathe regularly, this sentiment will be heard everywhere, "Thank God, he is saved! He will live! He will live!" Then when the people crowd about the rescuers to congratulate them and ask them if they were hurt, the brave fellows may answer, "Well, we are pretty well used up and exhausted, but it does not matter much as long as we saved him—as long as we saved him."

Now, as joy is nothing more or less than the pleasant emotion pro-

and to divine pardon. It is as sweet as the affection which a child showers upon a mother's life, an affection which is developed not alone from the temporal care which she devotes to the child, but also from the spiritual care, whereby she has been able to put her child's hand into the hand of a loving Christ.

Another precious sheaf which is garnered by the Christian reaper is the sheaf of contentment and willingness to live happily in that field of life in which he has been placed by God. If a man does not mingle with the poor and the troubled, the sick and the suffering, he never fully realizes how good and kind the loving God has been to him. If a man does not visit the sick room and try to carry there comfort and good cheer to the wan invalid, he never fully appreciates the blessings of health, unless perhaps he himself has been carried into a hospital. Then, while recovering from a serious sickness, he has seen intense sufferings and agonies such as may be witnessed in almost every ward of a large hospital. If a man has never entered a home where diphtheria has played havoc with the nursery, or where consumption has made the young mother cough her life away, he never fully appreciates the blessing of having his children and wife by his side. If a man has not tried to carry the gospel to the outcasts and the vile, he has never yet realized the blessing of being born in a Christian cradle and surrounded by a Christian childhood. Ah, the Christian sower who scatters the good seed upon the troubled sea of restless humanity, while he may be carrying a blessing to others he is also planting in his own heart the seeds of gratitude to God and of contentment with

HIS OWN SPHERE OF LIFE.

Another precious sheaf which is garnered by the Christian sower is the joyful realization that the results of the seed planting will never die as long as the world lasts. As we have before said, one seed properly planted will produce many seeds. And these in their turn will produce many seeds more. So a Christian's early influence does not cease at the grave, but will multiply for good so long as the world lasts. It will go on increasing until the seas have been licked up and the mountains and the valleys have been cremated in the last conflagration.

But the most precious sheaf garnered by the Christian sower and reaper is the joyful realization that all the harvests which result from all the different Christian plantings shall be gathered at last into the granaries of heaven. It matters not how many immortal men and women and children may be saved, nor whether they are rich or poor, black or white, Jew or gentile, Protestant or Catholic, they shall all find room for themselves in heaven. All who will accept Christ and throw themselves upon his pardon and love can come. The sower of the gospel seed might hesitate to cast the bread of life upon the troubled sea of sin if he thought the gospel invitation was to be in any way circumscribed. But it is not. The invitation is so wide that it takes in all who are ready to be cleansed of sin. The invitation is so wide that the welcome comes from every direction. "The

CANADA'S GREAT FOREST.

It Is 4,000 Miles Long and 700 Miles Wide.

Many persons have wondered if the stories are true about an immense northern belt of timber stretching across Canada from the Atlantic to Alaska. It is said that none of this forest has yet been utilized by man, though it has immense resources in pulp wood and other timber. There is no doubt that the timber is there and that it is a great reserve source of future wealth. One may easily trace this belt of timber far across Canada on any map.

The east end of the belt almost overhangs Atlantic waters to the north of the Strait of Belle Isle, and touches the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of that strait. It sweeps westward round the southern prolongation of Hudson Bay, northwest between Hudson Bay and Lake Winnipeg, to beyond the Churchill River, and then on across the lake regions of the Northwest Territories and still farther to Alaska. This mighty belt of trees is about 4,000 miles long and has an average width of 700 miles. Of course, the trees tend to become smaller in the North.

Probably Dr. Robert Bell, the well-known geologist, who has been connected with the Canadian Geological Survey for many years, has written more about this northern forest than any other man. He has been studying the geographical distribution of the Canadian forest trees for forty years and his maps are often used to show the extent of the Canadian timber lands.

One of his maps published in the Scottish Geographical Magazine in 1897 shows the northern limits of the principal trees in the

FOUR ORIGINAL PROVINCES. (the eastern provinces) of Canada. The great northern forest belt has everywhere the same characteristic features. The trees, as a rule, are not large and consist for the most part of nine species—black and white spruce, Banksian pine, larch, balsam fir, aspen, balsam poplar, canoe birch and bird cherry, with several kinds of small willows. The spruces, spread all through the belt, thrive further to the north than any of the other varieties.

There are great forest fires in this tree belt, but we seldom hear of them. They are mostly due to lightning in the summer time. The conditions are then perfect for great forest fires, the pitchy trees burning with almost explosive rapidity. Some of the fires have been known to run over 150 miles in ten hours, or at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. These fires account for the patchy appearance of the great northern forests. If a person stands at a height where he can look over a wide region he sees that all through the forest are different shades of green covering larger or smaller areas. These shades of color represent growths of different ages beginning after forest fires of different periods. This process of growth and destruction is going on all the while.

Sometimes the areas destroyed embrace thousands of square miles. On the whole, however, it is believed that the new growth fully replaces the destruction, so that the amount of timber in the forest belt is about the same from year to year.

EFFECTS OF THE BOER WAR

ESTRANGEMENT OF CHRISTIANS IS ONE RESULT.

Count Bernstorff Thinks Britain and Germany Should Stand Together.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

FARM HORSES.

We believe that the average farm horse is underfed, not but what there are many instances where these are kept in the very pink condition, but on the average, we say, we believe they are underfed, says the Homestead. We do not mean by this that animals get an insufficient supply of food to a pease their hunger, but we do mean that the supply of nutrients in many cases is not sufficient to take the place of the wear and tear caused by hard work. This is especially true when corn alone is fed. When we know of many instances where good farmers feed corn alone during the entire year, yet in the majority of these cases farm animals are generally in a somewhat thin condition. Corn is a fat producing food but when animals are working they need a large supply of lean meat producing food.

Some time ago a city physician informed us of the fact that he was unable to keep his horses in good flesh, and asked our advice as to the method of feeding them. Upon inquiry we found that corn alone was being fed. At our suggestion he changed the food to the following: A mixture composed of 10 pounds of oats, 50 pounds of feed and 25 pounds of bran, to be fed the amount of 15 to 18 pounds day per animal. To his surprise although not to ours, the horses immediately began to gain in flesh. Now this was due to the fact that the bran and oats in the new ration supplied a larger amount of forming material, so that horses derived a large amount of driving power were kept in a much more muscular condition when on this food, while at the same time their appearance was much improved.

WORK ON THE FARM.

is generally much more erratic than in the city, and under average conditions it is more difficult to keep horses in the same bloom. However, if less corn were fed and the ration we have named above substituted we believe that horses would give more satisfactory service and at the same time appear in much better flesh. It is true that where one raises his own feed bushel of corn can be grown much more cheaply than a bushel of oats and yet at the same time we believe it will pay to compound a ration for the work horse in which oats is given a prominent part.

As to the quantity to be fed per day there is some difference of opinion. We find that the United States cavalry horse weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds, is fed 12 pounds oats per day, while the German cavalry horse receives 10 pounds per day. In Great Britain these horses when on severe duty receive from 12 to 14 pounds of oats per day. Prof. Henry reports a case of draft horses at work receiving 13 pounds of grain per day, consisting of 13 pounds of oats, six pounds beans, and three pounds of corn. It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the amount of grain fed to horses under various conditions. However, it is our experience that the average farm horse weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, will require from 15 to 18 pounds per day of a mixture composed of three parts oats, two parts corn and one part bran. Horses fed in this manner and given a goo-

friendly hands will roll him upon a barrel. Then the doctors will work over him, and the word will be passed around, "Stand back and give him air." And when at last the sufferer opens his eyes and begins to breathe regularly, this sentiment will be heard everywhere, "Thank God, he is saved! He will live! He will live!" Then when the people crowd about the rescuers to congratulate them and ask them if they were hurt, the brave fellows may answer, "Well, we are pretty well used up and exhausted, but it does not matter much as long as we saved him."

Now, as joy is nothing more or less than the pleasant emotion produced in the heart by the gratification of any desire, as we have shown in reference to the physical man, that the desire to help those who are helpless is implanted in almost every heart, what greater joy could come to the Christian reaper than the realization that he has been made instrumental in the saving of a soul? What earthly joy can be compared to the holy exaltation that comes to us when we realize that by prayers and pleadings we have been able to bring a sinner face to face with Christ? What greater joy than to realize that our humble efforts have been blessed to

THE SAVING OF A SOUL
which will live on and on through the coming ages, and on through eternities, on and on until the last of the lights of the stars shall be snuffed out and time shall be no longer?

So, on account of this transcendent joy, we find that soul saving has become a passion with some men. Just as a mechanic's wife, who has a little back yard, digs and plants and hoes and hovers over her gardens because she loves flowers and never tires of her beds filled with pansies and sweet peas and geraniums and narcissus and nasturtiums, so the true Christian loves men and women in order to win them to Christ. Ah, there is no joy on earth like the rapturous joy of soul saving! It is one of the most precious sheaves ever garnered by the Christian worker. My brother, if you have not this passion for saving souls you have not yet been blessed with the holiest joy of which the human heart can conceive.

Another precious sheaf that is garnered by the Christian reaper is the gratitude of those whose immortal souls he has been able, by the power of the Holy Spirit, to win to Christ. No true Christian has a right to swerve one inch from the path of rectitude in order to win the approbation of his fellow men. He should be willing to do his full duty under all conditions. No matter what obstacles may confront him, he should be willing to draw the plumb line of principle and go straight ahead whether he is praised or blamed, loved or hated, honored or despised.

But when a Christian worker can sow the good seed and not only gather for Christ a harvest of immortal souls, but gather also, the gratitude and love of those whom he has been able, by the power of the Holy Ghost, to lead to salvation, the reward of that love is very sweet. It is as sweet as the attention which D. L. Moody used to shower upon a little old woman, popularly called Mother Cook, whose prayers were the means of giving to Mr. Moody a spirit filled life—a little old woman whom perhaps you have never heard of, yet a woman whom the whole Christian world ought to love on account of

THE WORK SHE HAS DONE.
It is as sweet as the affection which the Sunday school scholar gives to his teacher because that teacher has led him to Christ. It is as sweet as the look of gratitude which the dying man turns upon one who has pointed him to the cross

shall be gathered at last into the granaries of heaven. It matters not how many immortal men and women and children may be saved, nor whether they are rich or poor, black or white, Jew or gentile, Protestant or Catholic, they shall all find room for themselves in heaven. All who will accept Christ and throw themselves upon his pardon and love can come. The sower of the gospel seed might hesitate to cast the bread of life upon the troubled sea of sin if he thought the gospel invitation was to be in any way circumscribed. But it is not. The invitation is so wide that it takes in all who are ready to be cleansed of sin. The invitation is so wide that the welcome comes from every direction. "The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will let him take the water of life freely." That surely is a broad enough invitation for all.

And what a harvest home that will be when all the gospel sheaves shall be gathered into the granaries of heaven; the rejoicing will be everywhere. Some of us have seen the noted picture of the painter Seifert, called

"THE HARVESTERS' RETURN."

We have seen there the joyful looks upon the faces of the men and the women who have been working in the fields. Perhaps we ourselves have lived in the country. We have shared in the joy of the laborers when the last sheaf of wheat has been taken to the threshing floors, but the joy of earthly harvest home is nothing compared to the heavenly joy when all the gospel sheaves shall be gathered into the heavenly granaries.

Now, as the gospel sower who casts his bread upon the water shall reap such glorious harvests, shall we not redouble our energies and plant as many good seeds as we can for Christ? Shall we not do as much good as we can in the few years that remain for us? Shall we not thank God that he has given to us an opportunity to work and to live for him? Shall we not find our joy and reward in sowing and in scattering our gospel seed over the field of sin; in scattering our good deeds over the great troubled sea of humanity?

Would that we all might be willing to go forth to this gospel planting! Would that we all might get our hearts in touch with Christ, so that we might consecrate our lives for the mighty work of spreading the gospel and for gathering in a harvest of never-dying souls! This is no idle hope I offer to you. The sacred word emphatically says that if any Christian sower goeth forth bearing precious seed he shall come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him at the earthly and heavenly harvest home.

NEWSPAPER CURIOSITY.

The most northern newspaper in the world is published at Hammerstein, Russia. The editorial work is done in a small wooden house roofed with turf. The paper is called the 'Nord Kap,' and is published weekly. The news is frequently a fortnight old before it reaches the subscribers. Most subscriptions are paid in fish.

TAMED BY LAVENDER WATER.

Though music has no charm for the lion and the tiger, it has been discovered by a naturalist who has been conducting experiments that these animals are powerfully affected by the smell of lavender water. Under its influence they sometimes become as docile as lambs.

The British garrison in South Africa, which will be under the command of Gen. Lyttelton, will number 50,000 men.

Sometimes the areas destroyed embrace thousands of square miles. On the whole, however, it is believed that the new growth fully replaces the destruction, so that the amount of timber in the forest belt is about the same from year to year.

EFFECTS OF THE BOER WAR

ESTRANGEMENT OF CHRISTIANS IS ONE RESULT.

Count Bernstorff Thinks Britain and Germany Should Stand Together.

Writing in the Evangelical Alliance Quarterly on "Germany, England and the Peace," Count Bernstorff says that it has been a cause of natural sorrow to English Christians that the war has greatly estranged from them the hearts of their Continental brethren; but we certainly hope that after the conclusion of peace the mutual understanding will be restored.

The estrangement between English and German Christians was always looked upon by the writer as a great misfortune. He thinks the two nations ought to stand together in true friendship, and this view is not only the result of a personal sympathy which his relations with British Christians and a long stay in England have brought about.

It is also his opinion that, politically, it is required by the true interest of both countries. The German press has been very hostile to England during the war, but a fairer view of the matter will undoubtedly be taken now, and we venture to hope that the British press will also help to forget the past.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

The consideration which led to the postponement of the international conference of the Evangelical Alliance, intended for August next, shows how sadly political differences of opinion can endanger the unity of Christians. But these expressions of refusing fellowship to British Christians, wherever they did not publicly state their disapproval of the war, were after all not general. Not only at the Blackenburg Conference, but also at several others, speakers from England were heartily welcomed.

People begin to feel now, continues the Count, that when a nation is at war all party strife must remain silent. It is an unfair demand, especially when it is to take place under pressure from abroad, that Christians should in such times publicly disapprove what their country does. It would be unfair, even if all the reports spread about South Africa were true; but one begins to feel that a great deal was exaggerated or misrepresented.

RECONCILIATION DESIRED.

We hope—and this seems to be the wish of English Christians as well—that Great Britain will try to reconcile the feelings of those who have at all events been valiant foes, and if this is the case, it will do away with the last remnant of bad feeling in other countries. It is not forgotten in Germany how much we owe in impulses of practical Christianity to British Christians, and the fact that we serve the same Master and pray for the advancement of the same glorious kingdom is a bond which is, thank God, after all stronger than temporary political misunderstandings. We hope the conference of the alliance will be possible in Germany next year, but even if it should be considered wiser to wait a little longer, the day will soon come when it can take place without any difficulty.

About 260,000 people hold British Government Stock.

airy horse receives 10 pounds p day. In Great Britain these horses when on severe duty receive from 12 to 14 pounds of oats per day. Prof. Henry reports a case of draft horses at work receiving 18 pounds of grain per day, consisting of 13 pounds of oats, six pounds beans, and three pounds of corn. It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the amount of grain fed to horses under various conditions. However, it is our experience that the average farm horse weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, will require from 15 to 18 pounds per day of a mixture composed of three parts oats, two parts corn and one part bran. Horses fed in this manner and given a good clean bay will do a heavy day work every day and remain in good flesh.

VARIETY IN FOOD.

A variety of food is most valuable for any animal, or we will say that we know of no one that will produce good results in promoting growth, milk production or storing of fat as a combination feeds. This has been well illustrated when pigs have been fed with mixed grain ration, or with a single grain, or with the grain in combination with skim milk. In every case it has been found that the mixed grains give better results than either grain alone, and that the milk additional increased the profits much more than would be expected by experiments when milk was given alone. The nearest approach to a perfect food when used alone is grass, and even in that the best results are found from the pastures which have a good variety of the different grasses. A pasture newly seeded with but one or two kinds of seed is not worth nearly as much as an old field which has a dozen or more varieties, if the latter has not run down until it is not feed enough, or been allowed to stand until the grass has lost its succulence and become all wood fibre, or, as we used to say, "cured on the stump."

SAWDUST ON THE FARM.

Probably the most profitable use that can be made of sawdust on the farm is to use it as an absorber of liquid manures, when straw or other like litter cannot well be preserved. In this way much liquid manure can be applied to the land which otherwise goes to waste. Such as straw, leaves and dried manure are all better absorbers than sawdust and also much better for the land as sawdust decomposes very slowly and adds very little fertility itself. On hard clay land sawdust would do a little good in making more friable, but on other classes of soil there is little or no advantage in using it. We have never heard that sawdust will cause scab on potatoes.

SHEEP ON EVERY FARM.

Every farmer should have a flock of sheep, as they will destroy more weeds than any one man with four-horse team. They are also instrumental in enriching the soil. They can be kept with little labor and pay for themselves with the annual wool crop. About the only time that they need especial care during the lambing season. If they are not provided with a sheep bay put two or three ewes and lambs into the hog lot. A low house 8x8 ft will accommodate that many nicely.

KEEP GOOD COWS.

Dairying is a very important business, and a herd of good cows worth more in every respect than any other kind of stock. The best

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

FARM HORSES.

We believe that the average farm horse is underfed, not but what there are many instances where they are kept in the very pink of titillation, but on the average, as say, we believe they are undersupplied at the Homestead. We do mean by this that animals get insufficient supply of food to satisfy their hunger, but we do mean the supply of nutrients in many cases is not sufficient to take the edge of the wear and tear caused by hard work. This is especially when corn alone is fed. While we know of many instances where farmers feed corn alone during entire year, yet in the majority of these cases farm animals are generally in a somewhat thin condition.

Corn is a fat producing food, when animals are working they have a large supply of lean meat luring food. Some time ago a city physician informed us of the fact that he was able to keep his horses in good condition and asked our advice as to the method of feeding them. Upon inquiry we found that corn alone was fed. At our suggestion he added the food to the following: A mixture composed of 75 pounds of oats, 50 pounds of corn, 25 pounds of bran, to be fed to amount of 15 to 18 pounds a per animal. To his surprise, though not to ours, the horses immediately began to gain in flesh; this was due to the fact that bran and oats in the new ration supplied a larger amount of fleshing material, so that horses do a large amount of driving daily and kept in a much more muscular condition when on this food, while at the same time their appearance much improved.

WORK ON THE FARM.

Generally much more erratic than the city, and under average conditions it is more difficult to keep horses in the same bloom. However, if less corn were fed and the bran we have named above substituted we believe that horses would give more satisfactory service and at the same time appear much better flesh. It is true that one raises his own feed a bushel of corn can be grown much cheaper than a bushel of oats, yet at the same time we believe it will pay to compound a ration for the work horse in which bran is given a prominent part.

As to the quantity to be fed per horse there is some difference of opinion.

We find that the United States Army horse weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds, is fed 12 pounds of grain per day, while the German cavalry horse receives 10 pounds per day.

In Great Britain these horses on severe duty receive from 10 to 14 pounds of oats per day. Henry reports a case of 10 horses at work receiving 22 pounds of grain per day, consisting of 3 pounds of oats, six pounds of bran and three pounds of corn. It is evident that there is considerable variation in the amount of grain fed to horses under various conditions. However, it is our experience that the average farm horse working from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, will require from 15 to 18 pounds per day of a mixture composed of three parts oats, two parts bran and one part bran. Horses in this manner are given a good

balance of meat and milk for the human family, without which existence is almost impossible. Note the capacity of each cow and feed accordingly, as some will be found able to pay for better feeding than others. In order to know this weigh each cow's product; then, knowing what the feed costs, it is a very easy matter to know whether you are feeding at a profit or loss.

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

It takes time, from the planting of trees to the bearing stage, to derive results from any apple orchard, but the value of the orchard will depend upon the work given it during the first two or three years. When an apple orchard of selected varieties has once been secured it should give a large profit every year, not only in fruit, but also in using the land for stock at certain times, and even by occasionally growing a hoe or grass crop. Some large orchards are now used as locations for poultry.

FARM POULTRY.

No one who has not made observation in that direction can form any estimate of the large number of insects destroyed by farm poultry in a season. The guinea is constant in a season. The guinea is constantly at work, and carefully searches every square foot of land. In an orchard a flock of active hens, will do excellent service, and they will need but little, if any, assistance, as they secure more food than may be supposed.

THE S.S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 27.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xxxii, 1-35. Golden Text, Ex. xxii, 3.

1. Up, make us gods, which shall go before us.

The topic of our lesson is "Worshiping the Golden Calf;" and, although the whole chapter is assigned as a study, lack of space will necessitate limiting our comments to the verses to be printed as the lesson, 1-6, 30-35. Some one has said that whenever we turn away from leaning exclusively upon God either for salvation or for the necessities of the daily path we are virtually saying, "Up, make us gods." This is equal to a rejection of God. These people had not seen Moses nor heard from God for several weeks, and, forgetting their promise to obey, they fail to trust.

2, 3. And Aaron said unto them, Break off the golden earrings * * * and bring them unto me.

When Moses went up into the mount to be alone with God, he said to the elders, "Aaron and Hur are with you," and he referred the people to them as counselors in his absence. Aaron was Moses' mouth or spokesman, and Moses was to him instead of God (Ex. iv, 16; vii, 1); but, Moses being absent, he, like a false prophet, speaks out of his own heart this evil advice (Jer. xxiii, 16). He has no word of warning or help for them as from God.

4. These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.

What a lie, what a blasphemy, what dishonor to the living God! Has Aaron lost his reason? He certainly has lost faith in God. See in II Thess. ii, 10, 11, the awful consequences of turning away from the truth. Instead of receiving from

WHEN KING WAS PRINCE.

Experience Related by an American.

When, as a lad of 20, and Prince of Wales, King Edward VII, visited St. Louis, Mo., the annual fair was on there. A large amphitheatre seated 25,000 people. The show ring inside the amphitheatre was between an eighth and a quarter of a mile in length. The stock of horses and cattle on exhibition was exceptionally good. Horses came to compete for the premiums from every State in the Union. The Prince took great interest in the stock, and examined it carefully.

A premium of \$1,000 was offered for the best harness stallion, free for all in the United States. It was the first \$1,000 premium ever offered for horses in that country, and the competition was exciting.

Forty-seven horses were entered and showed for the prize. Among the number were Flying Cloud, Stockbridge Chief, Quicksilver, and Silver Heels, all sired by Vermont Black Hawk.

A DANGEROUS BEAUTY.

Silver Heels was one of the most magnificent and stylish horses imaginable. He was jet black, 15 hands high, and a picture of perfection. He could trot a mile in 2:30, but was so high-strung and excitable that he was a dangerous horse to drive in a crowd. He had run away and injured his driver about four weeks before the fair, and had not been driven since. He was owned by General James W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill. As he was a dangerous horse to drive in a crowd, the general had decided to have him shown to halter for the \$1,000 premium. The horse was a great favorite with the people, and they persuaded the general to have the horse driven to harness. He requested me to drive Silver Heels in the ring. As I knew the horse, and had driven him several times, I reluctantly consented to do so. Silver Heels was the 47th horse of the class to enter the ring. We had hardly got him straightened out, when the band struck up a lively air that set him wild. He made a lunge, broke into a run and became unmanageable. Away he flew around the ring on a dead run. I managed to keep him straight on the outside of the ring, to prevent the inside wheel of the sulky from dishing and letting me down. He ran six or eight times around the ring before I could check him and stop him. As we passed the box in which was the Prince of Wales, the Prince called out two or three times: "Stick to him! You'll fetch him!" It was a wild run, and it looked as though Silver Heels had lost the \$1,000 prize. I expected to be ordered out of the ring with the horse, but I requested the judges to give me another show, which they did.

TRIED A SECOND TIME.

They called on another class, which gave us about an hour to complete the horse out.

The run had taken the gimp out of him and he behaved nicely during the trial, which proved a very closely contested one. One by one the horses were sent out of the ring, until the number dwindled down to four — Stockbridge Chief, Flying Cloud, Quicksilver and Silver Heels. The judges were a long time in making the decision, but finally the choice fell on Silver Heels.

As soon as the blue ribbon was given to Silver Heels the Prince of

"You like him," replied the general.

"Indeed I do," rejoined the Prince.

"Well, if you will accept him I'll make you a present of him," said the general.

The Prince was delighted, and in a graceful manner received the beautiful present. The Prince requested me to call at his rooms at the Planters' Hotel that night. On my arrival, the Prince asked many questions regarding the horse.

"Can I drive him?" he asked.

"If you value your neck, don't attempt it," I replied, "for he will certainly run away with you."

"Will you drive him and let me ride with you?" asked the Prince.

"I will hitch Silver Heels with another horse and give you a ride," said I.

He made an appointment to meet me at the stable the next day for the ride. At the appointed time the Prince made his appearance. I was surprised to see him alone.

"Where are your friends?" I asked.

"Oh, I gave them the slip. I walked and found the way all right. And he laughed heartily.

A DRIVE INCOGNITO.

He was dressed in a plain suit of grey with a soft slouched hat. I gave the Prince a lively ride behind the team down the Mound City road and he was delighted. On the return trip the Prince requested me to let him drive the team. Silver Heels was on his good behaviour. I reluctantly gave him the lines. In fifty yards I was satisfied he could handle the team. He gathered them together and cut the team loose, and at times they were going a 2:30 gait. No professional driver could have handled the team better than he did. As we approached the Planters' Hotel, there was certainly some excitement. A great crowd had gathered. "There he is!" shouted a number of voices. When we pulled up at the hotel, the Duke of Newcastle came out, and in an excited manner asked the Prince where he had been. "Why, I've been taking a lively little ride," rejoined the Prince. It seems that the Prince had passed out of the hotel unobserved, and had walked from the hotel to the stable, nearly a mile. He took the whole thing as a good joke on the Duke of Newcastle and his suite, who thought the Prince had been abducted.

THE PRINCE'S TACT.

General Singleton had become much attached to Silver Heels, and this fact reached the ears of the Prince, who sent for me and questioned me closely in regard to the matter. I informed him that such was the case, that the general thought as much of the horse as he did of his children.

"I don't want to take the horse, and deprive General Singleton of his favorite animal," said the Prince, "and I will not do it. Now let us fix the matter up in some way that will appear all right."

It was agreed that we should have the horse in the ring at the fair the next day, and at the proper time the Prince was to send for General Singleton and give the horse back to him. Accordingly, we had the horse in the ring at the proper time. The Prince sent for General Singleton from his box. The horse was led up, and in a graceful speech the Prince re-presented the animal to his former owner.

In Great Britain these horses on severe duty receive from 14 pounds of oats per day.

Henry reports a case of horses at work receiving 22 lbs of grain per day, consisting of 16 pounds of oats, six pounds of corn and three pounds of corn. It is seen that there is considerable variation in the amount of feed to horses under various conditions. However, it is our experience that the average farm horseing from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs, will require from 15 to 18 lbs per day of a mixture composed of three parts oats, two parts and one part bran. Horses in this manner and given a good, hay will do a heavy day's work every day and remain in good

VARIETY IN FOOD.

A variety of food is most valuable to any animal, or we will say that few of no one that will produce good results in promoting the milk production or the growth of fat as a combination of

This has been well illustrated. Pigs have been fed with grain ration, or with a grain, or with the grain in common with skinnikin. In everyt has been found that the mixtures give better results than grain alone, and that the additional increased the product more than would be expected by experiments when milk given alone. The nearest approach to a perfect food when used is grass, and even in that the results are found from those which have a goodly variety of the different grasses. A newly seeded with but one or kinds of seed is not worth near as an old field which has en or more varieties, if the has not run down until there feed enough, or been allowed until the grass has lost its lence and become all woody or, as we used to say, has d on the stump."

SAWDUST ON THE FARM.

Probably the most profitable use can be made of sawdust on the is to use it as an absorbent uid manures, when straw and like litter cannot well be pro-

In this way much liquid manure can be applied to the land that otherwise go to waste. Such raw, leaves and dried muck are better absorbents than sawdust, also much better for the land, dust decomposes very slowly, adds very little fertility of it.

On hard, clay land sawdust do a little good in making it friable, but on other classes of here is little or no advantage in it. We have never heard sawdust will cause scab on pos-

HEEP ON EVERY FARM.

Every farmer should have a flock sheep, as they will destroy more than any one man with a horse team. They are also instrumental in enriching the soil, can be kept with little labor day for themselves with the annual crop. About the only that they need especial care is the lambing season. If you are provided with a sheep barn, two or three ewes and lambs in a lot. A low house 8x8 feet accommodate that many nice

KEEP GOOD COWS.

Raising is a very important business and a herd of good cows is more in every respect than other kind of stock. The bov-

ing to them as counsellors in his absence. Aaron was Moses' mouth or spokesman, and Moses was to him instead of God (Ex. iv, 16; vii, 1); but, Moses being absent, he, like a false prophet, speaks out of his own heart this evil advice (Jer. xxiii, 16). He has no word of warning or help for them as from God.

4. These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.

What a lie, what a blasphemy, what dishonor to the living God! Has Aaron lost his reason? He certainly has lost faith in God. See in II Thess. ii, 10, 11, the awful consequences of turning away from the truth. Instead of receiving from their hands the gold to make an idol, they should have received from his mouth the living words of the living God. Through him who should have led them to the God of glory they changed their glory into the similitude of an ox (Ps. cxi, 20).

5. And when Aaron saw it he built an altar before it.

See this sin repeated in the case of Jeroboam and the very words of Aaron used (I Kings xii, 28, 33).

This is all the work of the devil from beginning to end, and so is everything like it in the churches and among the people of God to-day. God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth (John iv, 24).

6. The people sat down to eat and to drink and rose up to play.

See I Cor. x, 7, and it would be well to read the whole chapter. Is it not on the same line of things when in houses built for the worship of God people bearing the name of Christ meet to eat and drink and be entertained or amused? In the next two verses the Lord, while speaking to Moses, calls the people Moses' people which he brought out of Egypt and says, "They have turned aside quickly out of the way which I commanded them." They were not acting like the people of God; they were not in His way. See Ps. cxix, 1; John xiv, 6; Josh. i, 7. The Lord suggests that He destroy the whole nation. Moses intercedes for the people as the Lord's people and is heard. He comes down from the mount, breaks the tables, burns the calf, grinds it to powder, scatters it upon the water and makes the people drink it.

30. I will go up unto the Lord. Peradventure I shall make an atonement for your sin.

Thus he puts himself between the sinners and God as a mediator, confessing their sin and seeking atonement, which implies judgment upon sin. See what is written of Phinehas making an atonement in Num. xxv, 10-13. Remember Lev. xvii, 11, and that it is the blood that maketh atonement for the soul and see Him, the prophet like unto Moses (Deut. xviii, 18) who, taking the sinner's place and allowing all sin to be laid upon Him, did by bearing out sins in His own body on the tree make atonement sufficient for the sins of the whole world.

31. Oh, this people have sinned a great sin!

All sin is great, and even the thought of foolishness is sin (Prov. xxiv, 9), but some sins are more heinous than others. The Lord Jesus Himself spoke of a sin that hath never forgiveness at the same time that He spoke of the forgiveness of all manner of sins except this particular sin (Mark iii, 28-30). The sin that overtops all others is the rejection of Christ, the Son of God. This is the sin that causes souls to perish (John iii, 18).

32. And if not, blot me, I pray Thee, out of Thy book which Thou hast written.

He is willing to suffer in their stead, if necessary, in order to save them. The same spirit is seen in Paul on behalf of the same people Israel (Rom. ix, 8). The reality is

the same as he did in his childhood.

TRIED A SECOND TIME.

They called on another class, which gave us about an hour to consider the horse out.

The run had taken the gimp out of him and he behaved nicely during the trial, which proved a very closely contested one. One by one the horses were sent out of the ring, until the number dwindled down to four — Stockbridge Chief, Flying Cloud, Quicksilver and Silver Heels. The judges were a long time in making the decision, but finally the choice fell on Silver Heels.

As soon as the blue ribbon was given to Silver Heels, the Prince of Wales leaped into the ring from his box, approached the horse, and, shaking hands with me, exclaimed: "That was well done. They tied the blue ribbon on the right horse. He deserves it."

Gen. Singleton was standing near and the Prince was introduced to him.

"The finest horse I ever saw," said the Prince.

seen in Jesus Christ who was actually made a curse for them and for us.

33. Whosoever hath sinned against Me him will I blot out of My book.

In Rev. xx, 12, and Mat. iii, 16, we read of several books, but what book is referred to in our lesson perhaps we may not know in this our time of partial knowledge (I Cor. xiii, 9, 12).

34, 35. Behold Mine angel shall go before Thee.

See chapters xxxiii, 2, 15, and xxiii, 20, Isa., lxiii, 9, and thank God for Matt. xxviii, 20; Isa. xli, 10, 13; Deut. xxxi 8, etc. He is the God of all grace, and He will not forsake His people for His great name's sake. So that we may plead, "Though our iniquities testify against us, do Thou fit for Thy name's sake" (I Sam. xii, 22; Jer. xiv, 7).

While the annual sweepstakes on the Derby and all forms of public betting go on, and professional bookmakers flourish unmolested, the London police are enjoined to prevent any lotteries or raffles at the Imperial Coronation Bazaar.

the horse as he did in his childhood.

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It was a generous act, done in a manly manner.

I shall never forget my ride with the present King of England, nor the pluck and dexterity with which he handled the reins. He displayed that day with me in St. Louis qualities that he has since exercised in dealing with affairs of State. A better man never rode behind horseflesh.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

You never lift up a life without being yourself lifted up.—Emerson.

To ease another's heartache is to forget one's own.—Abraham Lincoln.

'Tis far better to love and be poor, than be rich with an empty heart.—Lewis Morris.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself.—Goethe.

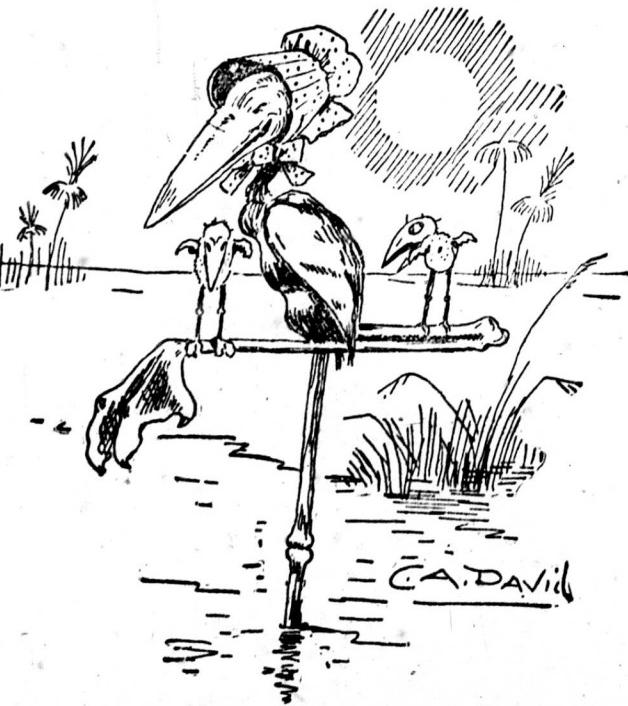
God doesn't care for what is on the outside; he cares for what is inside.—Rev. M. Babcock.

Fruitless is sorrow for having done amiss, if it issue not in a resolution to do so no more.—Bishop Horne.

The next time you are discouraged, just try encouraging some one else, and see if it will not cheer you.—J. R. Miller.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it, and the further on we go the more we have to come back.—Barrow.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm hand shakes—these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.—Dr. John Hall.



Young Stork—Mama, don't forget and change feet during the night.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. A. Montefiore Brice's recent article in the London *Mail* uses the police court records and the census returns to warn the world against early marriage. Apparently Mr. Brice thinks that people who marry before they are 21 incur great dangers. Statistics from Berlin have shown of late that divorces are much more frequent among those who marry early than among those who marry late. Of course those who marry early have more time in which to get divorced. Even when this fact has been reckoned with, however, there still seems to the statisticians to be reason to think that the marriage of minors is in general a mistake. What is true in Berlin appears now to be true in London. The "spiritual and scientific mating and marriage," which was suggested the other day at a woman's meeting in New York, seems often to be neglected in English affairs of the heart. The consequence of that neglect is to be seen, thinks Mr. Brice, in the large number of desertions to which the police court records and the census returns bear witness.

The number of child marriages is in itself astonishing. In London, if one considers the total number of marriages, 4.5 per cent. are those of male minors and 16.5 per cent. are those of female minors. In the Provinces 5.5 per cent. are those of male minors and 18 per cent. those of female minors. It appears, then, that the Provinces are in this matter worse than London and the women worse than the men. In England and Wales there are 56,398 married persons who are under age. In London alone there are 13,000 such persons. On the night of the last census of those wives whose husbands were not living with them 742 were under age, and of those husbands whose wives were not living with them 2,000 were under age. Also of the 850 minors in prison 200 were married. These things, together with many incidents that have come under his notice, have convinced Mr. Brice that the early marriage is an institution which cannot too soon disappear.

That it is tending to disappear seems to be indicated by the history of the last quarter century. In 1874, which was a kind of "banner year," or "high water mark," out of every 1,000 husbands and wives 84 husbands and 227 wives were under age. Since that time there has been steady, uninterrupted progress. To-day out of every 1,000 husbands and wives there are only 50 husbands and only 165 wives under age. The marriage age, it seems, is rising. Which may mean that people are more sensible. It may really mean, however, that times are harder and food prices higher. Or it may mean that the "standard of life" has risen and men and women will not marry unless they can be sure of a higher degree of physical comfort in their homes. Any one, or all, of these things may be true. The fact is clear. The explanation is difficult. There is one particularly disquiet-

girls. Stories of the "Robinson Crusoe" type are multiplying from year to year, while those of the "Little Women" type are becoming almost extinct. There are at least five books for boys to one for girls in every new season's list. Yet girls probably do more reading than boys. Why this ungallant discrimination? The publishers explain it by saying that they have better success with books meant for both sexes, that books for boys come next in demand, and that volumes labelled as girls' literature are not good sellers. The truth is that our girls spurn the tame and namby-pamby stories usually written for them. They would rather read their brother's books than their own. Stories of daring, fighting and adventure are more interesting to them than tales of meek and self-sacrificing misses who act sedately and die young. There is no such marked difference in the tastes for boys and girls as the makers of distinctively feminine stories were wont to suppose. They both like life and action in their books, just as their elders do, and there is no reason why the girls should not have it as much as the boys. For wholesome and interesting books there will always be a demand, but girls' books as a separate class seem about to become extinct. Nor is this a matter for regret. The present demand of the publishers for juvenile books written for both boys and girls affords at least one instance in which commercial motives are in accord with what is normal and wholesome.

The means of popularizing Shakespeare which are so much discussed in England seem to have been found in Germany. At the Royal Theatre in Berlin eighty performances of Shakespeare's plays were given during the last theatre year of ten months. Fourteen plays were acted. One of these, "Macbeth," was played twenty-three times. These dramas are of course infinitely more sublime in the original than in the translation used in Germany, scholarly as some of them are. But no English-speaking theatre devoted so much of its season to the works of the great English playwright, and the cause of that was the indifference of the public to those plays. Any demand to hear them would be met promptly by as many performances as the public desired to witness. Managers find the contemporary drama so unproductive that they would be delighted to give the classic plays if there were real desire for them. The Royal Theatre has in Berlin a subsidy of thousands of dollars a year. But that would not make it possible to produce the Shakespeare dramas unless there were a desire on the part of the public to see them. It is interesting to note that Shakespeare had in this period more representations than either Goethe or Schiller, although this theatre is in the capital of the German Empire.

FIFTY MINERS KILLED.

Terrible Disaster Near Salt Lake City, Utah.

A despatch from Salt Lake City, Utah, says:—A terrific powder explosion occurred early Wednesday morning on the Daly-West mine, entombing about 100 miners. Of this

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 22.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices generally firm. No. 2 Ontario red winter sold at 77 to 77½ low freights. Goose wheat nominal at 70c east for No. 2. No. 2 spring at 74c on Midland; Manitoba No. 1 hard is firmer at 87c; grinding in transit; No. 1 Northern at 85c, grinding in transit; No. 2 Northern, at 88c, grinding in transit. No. 1 hard quoted at 81c Goderich and Midland; No. 1 Northern, 79c, and No. 2 Northern at 77c, Goderich and Midland.

Oats—The market is quiet and steady. No. 2 white quoted at 44 to 45c east, and at 43 to 43½ west. Corn—Market is quiet and firm, there being limited offerings. No. 2 yellow quoted at 63c west, and No. 2 mixed at 62 to 62½c. Cars on track, Toronto, about 70c.

Peas—The market is dull, with No. 2 nominal at 76c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patent steady at \$2.92½ middle freights, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.40. Manitoba flours steady. Hungarian patents, \$4.05 to \$4.30, delivered on track, Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers' \$3.80 to \$4. Special sales are reported at lower figures for Manitoba grades.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls., \$5 on track, and in sacks \$4.90. Broken lots, 20 to 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is dull at \$15.50 west, and shorts at \$20.50 in bulk. Bran, \$17 here, and shorts \$21 here. Manitoba bran, \$18 in sacks, and shorts \$22 to \$23 in sacks, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—There is no business. Hops—Trade quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—Trade dull. Comb., \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Beans—The market is quiet; ordinary, 90c to \$1 per bush.; hand-picked, \$1.25.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with fair demand; timothy, \$10.50 for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—Demand is fair. We quote: Turkeys, young, 11 to 13c per lb.; do., old, 10 to 11c; chickens, 75 to 90c; live chickens, 40 to 55c; ducks, 75 to \$1 per pair.

Potatoes—The market is steady on fair offerings. New potatoes, 55 to 65c per bushel in quantities, and 75 to 80c per bushel in small lots.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is steady, with demand fair for choice tub dairy. We quote: Choice, 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; selected dairy, tubs, 15 to 16c; store packed, uniform color, 15c; medium, 14c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 20½c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—The market is firm for choice stock. We quote: Strictly new laid, 15 to 16c; ordinary candled stock, 13½ to 14c; seconds and checks, 11 to 12c.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote: Finest, 10 to 10½c; seconds, 9½ to 9¾.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Hog products rule firm. We quote: Bacon, long & clear, 11½c in ton and case lots; mess pork, \$21.50 to \$22; do., short cut, \$23.50 to \$24.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; hocks, 15 to 15½c; shoulder,

July, 74c; September, 71c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Oats—September, 80c.

Buffalo, July 22.—Flour—Fifteen carloads; winter firm; No. red old, 88c bid. Corn—Nominal, No. 1 yellow, 70c; No. 3 do., 70c; No. 2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do., 69c; Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3 do., 57½c; No. 2 mixed, 58c; No. 3 do., 58c. Rye—No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 68c.

HALIFAX HARBOR.

New Forts Being Planned by Military Authorities.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The military authorities have decided to add to the fortifications in Halifax. For the past year fortresses have been undergoing construction. The old forts were condemned and guns which had been in position for very many years were dismounted and converted to junk. Expert fort builders came here from England, and at the present time hundreds of men are engaged in making alterations which will cost an immense lot of money. Over one hundred men are at work on the new fort near Murray's Co. and south of York Redoubt, which is called Spion Kop. This fort will be fitted with everything modern which will include the largest type of gun ever made. Spion Kop has given employment to a large number of men and has been a great assistance to many fishermen who, owing to the failures of the fisheries, were glad to obtain work at the new fort. Other fortifications will be constructed. One will be at Devil's Island, which will cost an immense sum, the first year's estimates alone amounting to £250,000 or \$1,250,000. Devil's Island, the latest site selected by Imperial authorities for a fortification, is located on the eastern side of the entrance to Halifax harbour and some distance from the mouth of the eastern passage. The island contains ten lighthouses and a few inhabitants. It is also stated that another fort will be constructed on the western shore near Sambro. The site for the last has not yet been definitely settled upon, but it is stated that it will be on Sambro Island. With the new fort at Devil's Island, and the one on Sambro Island, Halifax, will be practically impregnable. Modern guns at Devil's Island will control the west, and if ships of an enemy survive the fire from the guns from these fortresses they will meet with terrific bombardment from the harbor forts and the journey would soon be ended.

BURNED A NEGRO.

Poured Oil Over Him, Then Burned a Bonfire.

A despatch from Clayton, Michigan, says:—William Ody, a negro, was on Wednesday night attempted assault Miss Virginia Tucker, of this place, was burned at the stake midnight. The assault was most brutal. The young lady was ridden in the country when she was attacked, and was so violently pulled from her buggy by the negro that both her legs were broken. The scene of the assault was a lonely spot on a country road. Ody hailed Miss Tucker with the information that she had dropped a package. He stopped the horse, and the negro approached as if to pick up the supposed package. He seized the girl's wrists, and dragged her violent from the vehicle, both her legs being broken in the fall. Miss Tucker screamed, and was found a few moments later by a doctor who was driving by. She is now said to

50 husbands and only 165 wives under age. The marriage age, it seems, is rising. Which may mean that people are more sensible. It may really mean, however, that times are harder and food prices higher. Or it may mean that the "standard of life" has risen and men and women will not marry unless they can be sure of a higher degree of physical comfort in their homes. Any one, or all, of these things may be true. The fact is clear. The explanation is difficult. There is one particularly disquieting element in the problem. Early marriages are much more common among the poor than among the rich. Now early marriages lead to domestic unhappiness. Should not the rich, therefore, be happier domestically than the poor? But are they? If not, where does the trouble come in? Is it the mere possession of wealth and its opportunities that makes the difference?

About this time of the year look out for seasonable hot weather advice. If you have not been provided with a chart of directions to meet every possible hot weather emergency, from sunstroke to excessive thirst and indisposition to exercise, it is because the health department in your locality is not alive to its opportunities. First and foremost comes the injunction to "keep cool." The health department that does not admonish the people to "keep cool" in the summer solstice does not know its business. All other precautions are of minor consequence compared to this. The directions pertaining to diet, drink and clothing are useful and of hygienic value, but little comfort is to be derived from them unless the advice to "keep cool" is carefully and religiously followed. Unless those who sweat and swelter are willing to heed this advice they cannot hold the health department responsible for heat prostrations and other distressing consequences of summer weather.

Next in importance comes the advice to "keep on the shady side of the street." If there is no "shady side" to the street you should move off the street. If your grocer and butcher and baker live on the sunny side of the street have them move to the other side or else trade somewhere else. The health officer will also caution you "to avoid exertion," which is good advice to follow any time of the year. In case of sunstroke it is best to knock off work of any kind and go home or seek some cool, quiet spot. In any event it is best to get out of the sun. You will also be told that it is best to drink hot drinks and take hot baths, for the reason that the warmer the body the cooler will seem the atmosphere. Anyone who will take the trouble to follow these simple, hygienic suggestions can hardly fail to spend a comfortable summer.

One of the marked tendencies of the times in juvenile literature is the decrease in books written distinctively for girls. Of books for the young there is an ever-increasing number, but the expansion is confined solely to boys' books or to volumes meant for both boys and

make it possible to procure the Shakespeare dramas unless there were a desire on the part of the public to see them. It is interesting to note that Shakespeare had in this period more representations than either Goethe or Schiller, although this theatre is in the capital of the German Empire.

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BATTLE IN COURT.

Kingston Man Tries to Choke Complainant.

A despatch from Kingston, Ont., says:—Right in front of the magistrate a free fight occurred in the Police Court room on Friday. Joseph Knott, laborer, had been fined \$5 for assault. He seized Joseph Cummings, motorman, the person laying the complaint, by the throat and choked him. Then the two men started fighting. Constables Nesbit and Hazlett separated them and carried them from the court room. They may be prosecuted for contempt of court.

GUILTY OF SMUGGLING.

Montreal Merchant Defrauds the Government.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Louis Henry, a wine merchant of Notre Dame street, was on Wednesday morning found guilty of smuggling diamonds and other jewels to the value of \$4,000 from the old country some months ago. The maximum fine is \$200 and the confiscation of the goods. Sentence will not be pronounced until Judge Choquette hears from the Government regarding the confiscation.

FLEET WILL CELEBRATE.

Coronation Review to Take Place Off Spithead.

A despatch from London says:—The reports regarding King Edward's health continue to be most satisfactory. He will remain on the royal yacht off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until August 8, and will return to the roadstead after the coronation.

It has been definitely decided that the British fleet will reassemble off Spithead for the coronation review to take place on August 11. The Japanese squadron has been instructed to return there, and it is understood that other foreign countries will also be represented.

MR. FISHER FOR JAPAN.

To Arrange for Exhibits at the Coming Exhibition.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Hon. Sydney Fisher and Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, ex-M. P., will probably leave for Japan in October. The Canadian Government will erect a separate building in Osaka, in which to display the Canadian goods at the exhibition to be held there in 1903. The Japanese authorities tendered the use of 3,600 cubic feet of space for this purpose, but as it was not considered by the Minister of Agriculture to be sufficiently large, it has been decided to erect a new building.

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Cheese—Market steady. We quote: Finest, 10 to 10½c; seconds, 9½ to 9¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Hog products rule firm. We quote: Bacon, long, clear, 11½c in ton and case lots; mess pork, \$21.50 to \$22; do, short cut, \$23.50 to \$24.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; shoulders, 11½ to 12c.

Lard—Prices unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11¼c; compound, 8½ to 10½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 22.—There was a very poor trade at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning. The receipts were light and there was only a lukewarm demand for the offerings. The receipts also were not of a good quality, so that several buyers did not take part in the buying. Had there been a better class of offerings the prices would doubtless have been firmer and the demand would not have been so draggy as it was. Sheep and lambs were in very poor demand and the prices fell off from 10c to 25c per cwt. There was a fair demand for hogs and the market remained steady.

Export Cattle—Were steady, selling at \$5 to \$6.65 per cwt for the very choicest selections and \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt for medium cattle.

Butchers' Cattle—Were steady, selling at \$5.25 to \$5.60 per cwt for picked lots and \$4.25 to \$5.25 per cwt for the choice cattle.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at \$4 to \$5 per cwt for short-keep feeders and \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt for heavy stockers.

Sheep—Were easier, selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt, a decline of 10c to 15c per cwt.

Lambs—Also were easier, selling at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt, a decline of 25c on the best grades.

Hogs—Were steady, selling at \$7.25 per cwt for the choice ones and \$7 per cwt for the lights and fats.

The market receipts were 60 loads, which included 764 cattle, 1,415 sheep and lambs, 731 hogs and 53 calves.

We quote:—
Export cattle, choice,
cwt.....\$5.00 \$6.65
do medium.....4.25 5.00
do cows, per cwt.....3.50 4.00
Butchers' cattle picked.....5.25 5.60
do choice.....4.25 5.25
do fair.....3.75 4.25
do common.....3.65 4.00
do bulls.....2.50 3.25
Feeders, short-keep.....4.00 5.00
do medium.....3.40 4.00
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100
lbs.....3.75 4.00
Milch cows, each.....25.00 45.00
Sheep, export ewes.....3.25 3.50
Spring lambs.....4.00 4.25
Hog, choice, per cwt.....7.25 0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt.....7.00 0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt.....7.00 0.00

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 22.—Wheat closed—69½ to 69¾c; September, 69¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

Milwaukee, July 22.—Wheat closed—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 77 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 78½c; September, 71½ to 71¾c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 59½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 72 to 72½c, sample, 65 to 71c. Corn—September, 59½c. Duluth, July 22.—Wheat closed—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern and

place, was burned at the stake midnight. The assault was brutal. The young lady was ride in the country when she was attacked, and was so violently pulled from her buggy by the negro that both her legs were broken. The scene of the assault was a lonely spot on a country road. Ody hailed Tucker with the information that she had dropped a package, stopped the horse, and the negro prodded as if to pick up the supposed package. He seized the girl's wrists, and dragged her violent from the vehicle, both her legs broken in the fall. Miss Tucker screamed, and was found a few moments later by a doctor who driving by. She is now said to be at the point of death. After capture by the posse, a mob quickly formed and took charge of the prisoner. He was brought before Tucker, who positively identified him, although he asserted innocence. Ody was taken to a spot in country near the scene of the assault, and a bonfire was built about a tree. He was told to prepare death. When the manner of his execution became apparent, he begged piteously for mercy. He was securely bound, oil was poured over clothing, and in a short period of his charred bones marked the spot of execution.

ORDERS FROM AUSTRALIA

Canadian Trade Improving in the Commonwealth.

A despatch from Ottawa said Wednesday's mail from Australia brought the regular monthly report from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian agent. He states that the Commonwealth Senate has suggested a number of tariff routines on products which Canada among other countries can supply, such as bacon, hams, butter and cheese, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, and poultry etc. These changes do not become operative until accepted by the House of Representatives. Some excitement was caused by the publication of a legal opinion that Government had no power to collect duties under the Commonwealth tariff. If this view were taken advantage of it was proposed to pass through Parliament a valid measure. Mr. Larke says some orders had gone to Canada in general lines of trade, and he thinks many buyers who have gone to England for the coronation period on their return personally investigate the Canadian market. Canadian agent reports that drought is still prevalent, but rains have fallen in some of the states, which is calculated to improve the condition of affairs. Business in New Zealand is reported to be good.

PERSONS WASHED AWAY

Bodies Seen Floating in River after Great Storm.

A despatch from Paris says: Violent storms swept over Southeastern France on Tuesday. At St. Etienne, Department of the Loire, there was a torrential rain, accompanied by hail and thunder and lightning. Streets and cellars were flooded, tramway service was suspended. River Furans overflowed its banks and forty persons were swept away. Many bodies were seen floating in the river. Some of the streets completely blocked with heaps of mud and sand. The damage to property is very great. Seventy feet of the wall of the railway station has fallen. One shop struck by lightning. The dam in the surrounding country is immense. A factory at Raon Bois, near Remiremont, Department of the Vosges, was struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of 100,000 francs (\$80,000).

y, 74c; September, 71c; Mani-
a, No. 1 Northern, cash, 74c;
2 Northern, 72c. Oats—Sep-
tember, 80c.
Buffalo, July 22.—Flour—Firm.
at—Spring fair: No. 1 Northern,
earloads; winter firm: No. 2
old, 88c bid. Corn—Nominal;
1 yellow, 70c; No. 3 do., 70c;
2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do., 69c.
—Quiet: No. 2 white, 58c; No.
o., 57c; No. 2 mixed, 58c; No.
lo., 58c. Rye—No. 1, 63c. Ca-
freights—Steady.

HALIFAX HARBOR.

w Forts Being Planned by the Military Authorities.

despatch from Halifax, N. S.: The military authorities have decided to add to the fortifications Halifax. For the past year the tress have been undergoing re- struction. The old forts were demmed and guns which had been position for very many years were dismasted and converted into k. Expert fort builders came from England, and at the present time hundreds of men are engaged in making alterations that

I cost an immense lot of money, er one hundred men are at work the new fort near Murray Cove, south of York Redoubt which is led Spion Kop. This fort will be with everything modern which include the largest type of guns. ion Kop has given employment to a great number of men and has been great assistance to many fisher- n who, owing to the failures of fisheries were glad to obtain rk at the new fort. Other new tifications will be constructed, e will be at Devil's Island, and I cost an immense sum, the first r's estimates alone amounting to 50,000 or \$1,250,000. Devil's Isd, the latest site selected by the perial authorities for a fortifica- n is located on the eastern side the entrance to Halifax harbor i some distance from the mouth the eastern passage. The island itains ten lighthouses and a few habitants. It is also stated that other fort will be constructed on western shore near Sambro. A e for the last has not yet been definitely settled upon, but it is stated that it will be on Sambro Isd. With the new fort at Devil's and, and the one on Sambro Isd, Halifax, will be practically ignorable. Modern guns at Devil's and will sweep the sea to the tward. The guns from Sambro l control the west, and if the ps of an enemy survive the firing m the guns from these fortresses, y will meet with terrific broad- es from the harbor forts and their ney would soon be ended.

BURNED A NEGRO.

sured Oil Over Him, Then Built a Bonfire.

despatch from Clayton, Miss. ys:—William Ody, a negro, who

Wednesday night attempted to sault Miss Virginia Tucker, of this ice, was burned at the stake at night. The assault was most al. The young lady was riding the country when she was attacked, and was so violently pulled m her buggy by the negro that her legs were broken. The scene the assault was a lonely spot in country road. Ody hailed Miss cker with the information that he had dropped a package. She opped the horse, and the negro ap- oached as if to pick up the sup- sed package. He seized the girl's ists, and dragged her violently m the vehicle, both her legs being broken in the fall. Miss Tucker reamed, and was found a few moments later by a doctor who was living by. She is now said to be

RICE WAS HANGED.

Scenes at the Execution of the Murderer of Constable Boyd.

A despatch from Toronto says: The execution of Fred Lee Rice on Friday morning was the drawing of the curtain over the last act in the long drama of crime which followed the coming of the Rutledge gang to Canada. Within a few blocks of the scene of the fatal break for liberty, where Boyd was killed and Jones received his death wounds; within a few feet of the gloomy corridor where Rutledge dashed himself to death, Rice finished the thread of a misspent life.

Rice's last night on earth differed in no way from many preceding nights. He appeared to realize fully what the day was to bring, and had even taken an interest in what was to be done with his body. When his mother and sister visited him for an hour on Monday he said good-bye, and asked them not to come again. He asked that he be buried in the black suit which he wore last in court, because it was neat and fitted him well. He wanted a white shirt and a white tie.

IN THE JAIL YARD.

Forty or fifty people, including a dozen constables, had gathered in the big jail yard before the hour set for the execution. The scaffold had been erected close to the west wall, and near to the western wing of the jail, almost in the corner. Eleven steps led up to the platform, over which the noose hung from a stout cross beam. The space below the platform was boarded over so that very little of the worst details of the execution could be seen outside. The trap was a double affair, fastened by iron clamps worked from above by a lever. A hole of about four feet had been dug immediately under the trap. The scaffold could not possibly be seen from outside the jail walls.

At a minute or two before eight o'clock the black flag went up on the jail flagstaff and just afterwards the

DISMAL PROCESSION

left the jail and crossed the yard, Sheriff Mowat, in the black uniform and carrying the sword of his office, walked with Governor Van Zant, and after them came the Rev. Robert Hall and the Rev. John Salmon. Rice walked behind Richard Coe, one of the guards who had been on the death watch, and on either side of him he had a guard, Berry and Dodds. Going up the eleven steps to the scaffold called for the greatest effort and seemed to take all the strength which Rice could command. At the top he walked to the centre of the trap, the two ministers standing in front of him. The noose hanging from above brushed against Rice's face and he shut his eyes. Radcliffe bound his legs and adjusted the black cap and noose. Then the two ministers read out, "In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also."

The solemn utterance of the Lord's Prayer followed, and at the "Amen," just at two minutes after eight, the trap was released. Rice

DIED INSTANTLY.

The drop had been one of six feet, and when Dr. Richardson, the jail physician, examined the body a few minutes later, he concluded that death had been instantaneous, though there were some spasmodic twitches for ten or twelve minutes. Half an hour elapsed before the rope was cut and Coroner Duncan opened the formal inquest. The verdict of the jury was that Rice had met his death in accordance with the sentence of the law.

Rice weighed 175 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds since he entered the

CYCLONE BROUGHT DEATH

Awful Destruction at Chesterville, Ont.

A Chesterville, Ont., despatch says:—A storm of unusual violence passed over this territory on Thursday night, accompanied by a cyclone which exceeded in fury anything of its kind in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were almost incessant electrical discharges.

The tornado took a southeasterly direction and passed within a mile of the town. Those who were watching felt distinctly the hot blasts from the cyclone as it swept with fearful velocity to the southeast; the wind twisted, tore and destroyed everything in its path for a space of about fifty or sixty rods in width, while everything in a radius of a mile in width was more or less affected. The storm is supposed to have spent its energy at the St. Lawrence.

SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

On Friday morning the country for miles around presented a scene of devastation. Fences have disappeared and cannot be found. Dwellings and outbuildings were overturned and in some cases torn to pieces. Dead cattle are lying here and there at almost every farm in the center of the storm's path.

SOME KILLED, MANY INJURED.

Several persons were killed and a number injured at the farm of John Kearns, 7th concession of Winchester. Portions of the barn lay about the premises and of the dwelling not a vestige could be found. Not even a splinter or a rag gave evidence that it had once been the site of a happy home.

The father lay in the clover field with a broken hip and otherwise terribly bruised, and near him lay his little son, seven years old, quite dead. The corpse of the unfortunate mother, evidently picked up with the house, was found against the fence. The two other children were found in the field with broken limbs and terribly bruised but still living.

The property of J. Coyne, adjoining the Kearns' property, presented a unique appearance. Maples, elms, and oaks were torn from their roots, twisted, broken and splintered. Many instances of narrow escapes are being reported.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

At the residence of Michael S. Grady, 5th concession of Winchester, a narrow escape is reported. John Clark, the mother and four children were in the stable milking when the barn collapsed over them. Clark escaped through a portion of the roof, and getting an axe, cut his way to the imprisoned family, all of whom were got out safely except one girl badly injured.

The residence of Harmon Shaver, 9th concession, Township of Winchester, one of the most solid brick houses in this locality, was completely devastated. It is impossible to estimate the damage now, but it is within the mark to say that in the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck it will exceed \$200,000. At the time of writing four are reported dead and many seriously injured.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

A Plot to Assassinate the King of Italy.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Milan says that an important arrest has been made at Bra, a small town in Piedmont, through which King Victor Emmanuel often passes in his automobile on his way to his private estates. The prisoner is a young man who is described as a barber. He arrived secretly a few days ago from Paterson, N.J. The police when

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A draft of 80 men for the Royal Artillery have arrived at Halifax. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, will visit Canada in October.

Owen Sound is to have band concerts, the Council having provided money for the purpose.

Canada's aggregate foreign trade for the year ending June 30th, totals \$414,517,358.

A mounted escort of fifty colonials is required for the coronation, and Col. Turner has been appointed to select Canada's quota of thirteen.

J. H. Parks, of Birmingham, Eng., now at Halifax, says Sydney, C.B., will be the Birmingham of America in 25 years.

Fort William and Port Arthur are installing municipal telephone plants. The Bell Company intends to stay in the field, too.

The Montreal building permits up to Saturday represented a value of \$1,885,338, an increase for the year up to date of over \$600,000.

The C.P.R. may have to charter an extra steamer to handle the increased volume of freight that is going through to the Northwest.

The cold storage service for the carriage of butter is being utilized almost to its full capacity this season, says Commissioner Robertson.

Inland revenue returns at London for the fiscal year ending June 30th show that 32,069,835 cigars were made there, being 4,000,000 more than in the previous year.

A member of the Dominion Government who was asked on Monday whether a holiday would be proclaimed on the occasion of the corona- tion, said he did not think so.

An electric road between Windsor and St. Thomas, to parallel the system of the Michigan Central and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Rail- way, is proposed by an American syndicate.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received from Mr. E. Sonntag, agent in Norway and Sweden, a report dated Christiania, July 3, in which he says Canadian goods and manufactures seem to more and more find their way to these countries.

FOREIGN.

The coronation will take place on August 9.

Cholera is spreading in Manila and other parts of the Philippines.

Cholera has broken out in the For- bidden City of Pekin, and is spreading inland rapidly.

Privy Councillor Emanuel Hermann, said to be the originator of postcards, is dead at Vienna.

Hail, some of the stones nine inches in diameter, with rain and wind, did \$400,000 damage to the crops in Minnesota.

Attempts to blow up arsenals and powder magazines have been made daily for the last fortnight throughout France.

The Municipal Health Board of Manila has decided to remove 40,000 natives from the slums to suburban camps in an effort to check the spread of cholera.

Lord Kitchener, on his way to India in October to assume command there, will visit the great Nile bar- rage at Assouan and also Khar- ton.

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CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT.

An American Newspaper's Opinion of Our Future.

Lord Strathcona's optimistic opin- ion, at the meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company, that within a decade Canada would be able to supply all the foodstuffs of the United Kingdom seems to have been made with a view to impressing the English nation rather than to have been based on any substantial foundation, says the Boston Transcript. It must be owned, however, that the Canadian visitors to England are making a decidedly strong impression in England as to the future greatness of British North America. The great Saskatchewan Valley with its millions of acres of hard-wheat soil has barely been "prospected," in an agricultural sense, and it has been demonstrated that wheat can be matured at Fort MacMurray, only a little south of the latitude of York Factory, the port of Hudson's Bay. The possibilities for grazing are unlimited, and the development of the country must inevitably be large, although a decade is not likely to witness the important change which Lord Strathcona predicts.

The Hudson's Bay Company, or, to give it its quaint official title, "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," must inevitably be a large factor in the future of the Canadian Northwest, as it has been in all Canada's past. Few people realize that the work of this corporation, one of the most powerful ever given a charter, is still going on, and that it is paying dividends of eight and one-half per cent. The company was organized under a charter which gave it the power of

LIFE AND DEATH,

permitting it to establish governments. In 1870, in exchange for its territorial rights, the company received a cash payment of \$1,500,000 and the right to claim in any township within the "Fertile Belt," one-twentieth of all the lands surveyed for settlement for the next fifty years. The company has now about four million acres of land, and it is estimated that its total allotment under the terms of the 1870 contract will amount to seven million acres.

SANITARIUM FOR INDIANS.

Health Officers Suggest Measures to Check Consumption.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, and Dr. Lachapelle, who holds a similar office in Quebec, have suggested to the Department of Indian Affairs measures to prevent the spread of lung disease among the Indians. Consumption is very common among the Indian bands, and Dr. Bryce thinks that a sanitarium should be established for their treatment, and that all suffering from the disease should be kept where they will not communicate it to the others.

000. At the time of writing four are reported dead and many seriously injured.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

A Plot to Assassinate the King of Italy.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Milan says that an important arrest has been made at Bra, a small town in Piedmont, through which King Victor Emmanuel often passes in his automobile on his way to his private estates. The prisoner is a young man who is described as a barber. He arrived secretly a few days ago from Paterson, N.J. The police when they searched his quarters at Bra discovered a number of documents showing that he was in close correspondence with Anarchists in Paterson, whose agent he is believed to be. Among the papers seized was one saying that the Queen-mother who wept for her husband's murder would weep for her son's. The prisoner told the police that his name was Tonetti. This appears to be not believed. He declares himself to be a militant Anarchist. It is understood that information of his journey to Bra was given to the Italian authorities by the police at Paterson.

MACHINE LAYS BRICKS.

Two Men and a Boy Can Do Work of Six or Seven Men.

A despatch from Washington says: Commercial Agent F. S. S. Johnson, of Stanbridge, reports a recent invention, which consists of brick-laying by machinery. Instead of by hand. He says: "The machine, worked by two men and a lad, will lay 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, piers of bridges, etc. Considerable pressure is put on the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand. The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory covering about 60 x 40 feet could be put on the market for \$500. The apparatus can be readily worked after a fortnight's instruction.

KING LOOKS BETTER.

Absolutely No Trace of Any Constitutional Disease.

A despatch from London says: The British Medical Journal says: "The King's progress is quite satisfactory. Everything has gone on well. We can give an absolute and emphatic denial to the rumors of the existence of any constitutional malady. We are authorized to state that His Majesty has no sign or suspicion of any malignant disease in any part of his body."

The Lancet says: "The King's condition is eminently satisfactory. The wound is filling up surely, if slowly. The freedom from State cares and social duties, together with the enforced rest in bed, has had a most beneficial effect. His Majesty looks better now than for years."

DOES NOT OFFER ENOUGH.

Canada to Have Separate Building at Exposition.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Japanese Government has made an offer of 3,500 cubic feet of space for the Canadian exhibit at the International Exposition at Osaka in 1903, but it is deemed insufficient. The Canadian Government will probably erect a separate building of its own.

Attempts to blow up arsenals and powder magazines have been made daily for the last fortnight throughout France.

The Municipal Health Board of Manila has decided to remove 40,000 natives from the slums to suburban camps in an effort to check the spread of cholera.

Lord Kitchener, on his way to India in October to assume command there, will visit the great Nile barge at Assouan and also Khartoum.

The agricultural societies in Poland are negotiating with American manufacturers direct for the purchase of machinery, excluding the German middlemen.

Two American missionaries were stoned and beaten on the line of the Fusang Railroad, in Corea, by Japanese laborers. The Japanese Minister has expressed regret, and promised the severe punishment of the offenders.

While an infant was being christened at Odessa the church was struck by lightning. The priest, the baby's father and godfather were all three killed on the spot, the child, its mother and godmother being left unharmed.

At Madrid, the question as to the sanity of the young King Alfonse has been seriously raised. It is said he combines the depraved taste of his notorious grandfather, Isabella, with the irresponsibility of his half imbecile father.

At Budapest, Andor Papp, an agricultural student, has just been banquetted by his fellow students and presented with a jeweled rapier, in recognition of his record achievement in fighting four successful duels in one morning. He seriously wounded one opponent, and disabled three others, only receiving two slight wounds himself.

TWO KILLED BY FALL.

Three Men Drop 96 Feet From Elevator at Port Arthur.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says: Three men named Harvey, Johnson, and Blackwood, fell 96 feet at the Canadian Northern's elevator on Thursday. They were putting corrugated iron just under the eaves, when the scaffolding, which was swung by ropes from the window in the cupola, gave way. Harvey and Blackwood were killed almost instantaneously. Johnson is still living, and is likely to recover, as he only has a leg broken. The work was being done for J. A. Jamieson, of Montreal, who has the contract for erecting the building.

TWENTY-FIRST CHILD BORN.

Welcomes His Appearance With Fireworks.

A despatch from Newburg, N.Y., says: At their humble little home in the Village of Marlborough, Ulster County, just above this city, the Budna family is entertaining the twenty-first acquisition to its membership. The new arrival is a boy weighing sixteen pounds, and his birth was announced by a display of fireworks. The new boy will be named Theodore Roosevelt.

KING ON YACHT'S DECK.

Bulletin Gives Satisfactory Report of His Health.

A despatch from Cowes, Isle of Wight, says: A bulletin issued on Friday morning by the King's physicians says:

"The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He is benefiting in every way from his change. His Majesty sleeps well, and is able to have his couch placed upon the open deck during the greater part of the day."

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."

J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

Rumor of a protest in Lennox is in circulation around town.

—o—

THE chance of securing the car works for Napanee should not be allowed to grow cold. The ratepayers of Napanee will undoubtedly uphold the council in any action taken in this matter.

—o—

THE electric light question, before it is satisfactorily settled, will cause the town council some little trouble. Judging from the legal opinions, placed before the council, they can safely appropriate the poles and wires of the late John R. Scott electric light Co., under the conditions of the contract. But what will they do with them if they do secure them? The town would certainly be forced into controlling its own electric lighting. The wires and poles, alone, would be useless. Further developments will be watched with interest.

A Rejected Novel.

Before he had achieved fame the French novelist Xavier de Montepin, on concluding a long and elaborate tale of adventure took it, full of hope, to a publisher, who promptly declined it on even the most advantageous terms, to the writer's poignant mortification. Twenty years afterward this identical publisher besought at his hands a sensational story, one of those serials which were the delight of griezettes, offering any price within reason. "Well," said De Montepin, "I will oblige you, but my terms must be somewhat heavy. I want £1,000." After many protests it was paid.

In telling the story De Montepin used to add, "The best of the business was that it was the very same story which he had previously rejected and which I had in various directions endeavored in vain to dispose of."

A Curious Tree.

There is a peculiar tree in the forests of central India which has most curious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature and so full of electricity that whoever

ECONOMICAL PORK PRODUCTION

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers re the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact the good influence of a considerable proportion of green feed or roots in the ration of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a small part of the ration. Green food and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the now,—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry,—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain, (oats, pease and barley) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confine my remarks to such, as are still seasonable.

CLOVER—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork produced is of good quality.

RAPE—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are—(1) its quick growth, (2) its wide range, as it grows well on almost any kind of land, (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well, (4) its evident palatability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from six to eight weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about twenty-four inches apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say three lbs. of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

VETCHES—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the hairy vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

OATS—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of five or six bushels to the acre, and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

ARTICHOOKES—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for broad

THE

Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

$3\frac{1}{2}\%$

Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4%

Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL
REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

HER CARRIAGE LUXURY.

It Doesn't Last Long, but It Fills Her
With Exquisite Joy.

"Of course," said the New York young woman who earns her own living though a "natural born lady," "I can't afford to ride in carriages, and ordinarily I get around in the street cars, but there is a moment or two in my life when I rise superior to common things and take to wings.

"I have some friends who are able to live at the Waldorf, and I go there to see them once or twice a month. But do I go in the cars? Never. I come down from home in the cars, but at Thirty-third street and Broadway I get out and interview a cabby at the stand there. I always pick out the nicest looking turnout, and I offer the driver 50 cents to drive me to the Waldorf. He looks at me as if I were daffy, but I tell him I know what I am about, and if he wants to earn 50 cents in about two minutes he has the opportunity.

"He smiles and tells me to get in, and I order him to drive up to the Thirty-third street entrance with a whirl and a dash. There are always two or three flunkies there, and it does make me feel too good for anything. Just to swing into the curb and have the crowd of them simply fall over themselves to wait on me and bow me in.

"It is all over in a very few seconds, but such exquisite pleasure as I get

A Time of Anxiety and Fear
Thousands Around Us.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Will Banish the Summer I
and Other Distresses That
Make Life Miserable
and Unhappy.

This is the season when we hear men complain about their unhealth and half dead condition. They find physical and mental energy has deserted them, and they are sinking deeply into despondency.

The hot summer weather always drives thousands of miserable immoralists. They lack nerve force, strength and true vitality. They cannot rest or sleep, and life becomes a burden.

The great recuperator, builder strength-giver for all weary, worn-out suffering people is Paine's Celery Compound now so universally prescribed by men. When the great medicine is used this season, languor, despondency, inability, nervousness, sleeplessness, ache, dyspepsia and digestive trouble are permanently banished, and men and women go about their duties and work with vim, will and energy that indicate physical strength. Mrs. Anna Da Wilkesport, Ont., says:

"I consider it a pleasure to put on what Paine's Celery Compound has for me. I have been afflicted with ne-

will judge you, but my terms must be somewhat heavy. I want £4,000." After many protests it was paid.

In telling the story De Montepin used to add, "The best of the business was that it was the very same story which he had previously rejected and which I had in various directions endeavored in vain to dispose of."

A Curious Tree.

There is a peculiar tree in the forests of central India which has most curious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature and so full of electricity that whoever touches one of them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle and will influence it at a distance of even seventy feet. The electrical strength of the trees varies according to the time of day, it being strongest at midday and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear altogether. Birds never approach the tree, nor have insects ever been seen upon it.

Wanted All Good People Nice.

Those who have complained that virtue is uninteresting have usually been branded as cynics or, worse, as people trying to be clever. To all such this true story of a little girl may come as consolation, for "out of the mouths, etc."

Little Alice had been put to bed and told to say her prayers. "O God," she prayed, "make all the bad people good and make all the good people—all the good people—all the good people nice!"

There Is

no escaping the germs of consumption; kill them with health. Health is your only means of killing them.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will give you that health, if anything will.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & DODD LTD., TORONTO.



Dunlop Detachable Tires

First in 1888—
Foremost ever since.

To have been "first" merely proves antiquity.

To have remained first proves merit.



DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
LIMITED,
TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop
Carriage Tires."

They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of five or six bushels to the acre and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

ARTICHOOKES — Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about \$1.00 per hundred pounds, live weight, less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed, as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist,

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa
Ont.

The Legion of Honor.

The red ribbon which superseded the titular distinction of pre-Napoleonic days has rarely been given to women, but it has a feminine side for all that. Napoleon, after Austerlitz, founded three splendid educational establishments for the daughters of the decorated. Most of the women who have been admitted to the order have been superintendents of these establishments. Marie Laurent was honored not as an actress, but as president of one of these institutions. An exception was made in the case of the late Rosa Bonheur, upon whom the cross of the Legion was conferred in 1865. Mme. de Staél's willowisms at the expense of messieurs les honores contributed to the causes of her enforced exile.

Leominster's Old Ducking Stool.

In the old Priory church of Leominster is a very interesting specimen of the old ducking or ducking stool, a universal mode of punishment of scolds, scandal mongers and women with too long a tongue. It was also inflicted on brewers and bakers, etc., transgressing the law, who in such a stool were immersed over head and ears in stercore (stinking water). This mode of punishment dates back to Saxon times, and the Leominster specimen was the last used in England of which we have any record in 1800. Several other specimens still exist about the country, as at Montgomery, Warwick, Fordwich and Leeke.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that.

He—Why, you see, if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

I tell him I know what I am about, and if he wants to earn 50 cents in about two minutes he has the opportunity.

"He smiles and tells me to get in, and I order him to drive up to the Thirty-third street entrance with a whirl and a dash. There are always two or three flunkies there, and it does make me feel too good for anything just to swing into the curb and have the crowd of them simply fall over themselves to wait on me and bow me in.

"It is all over in a very few seconds, but such exquisite pleasure as I get out of it couldn't, in the nature of mortal things, be of long continuance. The human system couldn't stand it."

How Wine Judges Keep Sober.

If you have ever gone into a wine merchant's office and sampled different vintages, says the Philadelphia Ledger, you will have observed that the dealer never swallows the wine he puts into his mouth, but holds it there for a time while he lightly breathes through his nose. His palate tells him whether the wine is rough or smooth, but his sense of smell detects its aroma and is largely depended on to determine its quality. Of course it is the brain to which the smell is communicated that is really instrumental in fixing values, and as the effect on the brain is only momentary a great deal of wine may be sampled in this way without ill effects, but when the wine is permitted to pass into the stomach the fumes which arise from it continue to assail the brain as long as the liquor remains there in its original state and if taken in large quantities results in muddling the brain.

A Rattled Bridegroom.

A young couple were married in Fenelon Falls, and a number of their friends and relatives assembled at the railway station to see them off on their honeymoon. Old slippers and rice were showered on the happy pair as they boarded the train. When they got comfortably seated in the car, the groom noticed a boot in the aisle, and, thinking it was one that had been thrown into the car by some of his joyful friends, threw the boot out of the window as the train was moving. It happened that the boot belonged to a well known Toronto commercial traveler who had removed his boots to ease his weary feet. On the arrival of the train at Lindsay the bridegroom was compelled to purchase a new pair of boots for the drummer.—Toronto Globe.

A Pointed Suggestion.

A young married lady is often criticised by her friends because of the freedom with which she accepts little attentions from friends of the other sex.

At a recent gathering which she attended she drew from her pocket her lace handkerchief, in which a knot had been tied in order to call to her mind some trivial duty.

"Dear me," said the popular young married lady to several gallants about her, "why is that knot in my handkerchief? I tied it there to remind me of something. What could it be?"

"My child," said an old lady who overheard her and who is noted for the acrid witlessness of her repartee, "it was probably tied in order to remind you that you are married."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

and true vitality. They cannot rest or night, and life becomes a burden.

The great recuperator, builder of strength, giver for all weary, worn-out suffering people is Paine's Celery Compound now so universally prescribed by men. When the great medicine is used this season, languor, despondency, ache, dyspepsia and digestive trouble are permanently banished, and the women go about their duties and work with vim, will and energy that indicate physical strength. Mrs. Anna De Wilkesport, Ont., says:

"I consider it a pleasure to put on what Paine's Celery Compound has for me. I have been afflicted with nervousness and sleeplessness. All other medicines failed, and nothing met me until I used Paine's Celery Compound.

Now I never miss a night's sleep. I strongly recommend your medicine to nervous sufferers."

SHE GOT A SEAT.

But Not Through the Instinctivity She Had Invoked.

Humor does not abound in the various atmosphere of the London penny tube between 7 and 8 p.m. therefore the passengers jammed near the fat, irate woman one evening last week greatly enjoyed the following:

"Thomas (this very loudly while ging a mild little husband as they swayed, clutching the leather overhead), get a seat for me, I tell you."

Conciliatory whispers came from mild man, who glanced timidly at passengers his wife was pushing against.

Then: "Nonsense! Yer could me a seat easy enough if yer would."

More agonized whispers from husband and more loud demands from the wife. There was great relief when an irreproachable dr young man politely gave up his seat. As the woman dropped heavily into it she beamed on him with "Any can see you're not my 'usband, s

Here is a pointer: Don't get because it is the common errant to abuse the wrong person. Atchison Globe.

Every base occupation makes sharp in its practice and dull in other.—Sir Philip Sidney.

IRON-OX

"It is with real pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of

Iron-Ox Tablets.

Having been in the Retail Drug business thirty-seven years, I have never sold any proprietary medicine that has given the same satisfaction to my customers, or has been such an 'easy seller.' The package recommends and sells itself; the Tablets 'do the rest.' Every box sold makes friends for the store and sells another box."—JAMES E. SOMES, Pharmacist, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Iron-Ox Tablets

the best cure for constipation, an unequalled nerve tonic

50 Tablets, 25 Cen

anada

COMPANY

CANADA

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A BARGAIN IN HATS.

The Reason One Woman Rejoices
While Another One Mourns.

A Philadelphia woman moving in good society has been cured of amania for attending rummage sales, but it took a heroic treatment to effect the cure. The other day she went to a sale of the description named in aid of a worthy charity in which she is interested and came away minus a twenty-five dollar hat. It happened this way:

A feature of the sale was a counter filled with untrimmed hats, advertised "Your choice for 50 cents." Now, the North Thirty-third street woman didn't want an untrimmed hat at 50 cents, but there was one that caught her fancy by reason of its odd shape, and she simply couldn't resist the temptation to try it on. So she took off the handsome hat she was wearing, placed it on the counter and picked up the untrimmed one. Then she looked around for a mirror. There was only one, and that was away at the other end of the long room.

She pushed her way through the crowd, and in the meantime a fat colored woman's eyes were glued to the hat she had left behind on the pile marked, "Your choice for 50 cents." It was a golden opportunity not to be missed. Counting out 50 cents in dimes, nickels and pennies, she shoved them at the innocent young attendant and made good her escape with the fashionable woman's hat.

The Queen Bee.

She possesses the power of choosing which of her offspring shall be drones and which workers. Some have thought that this was automatic and that the narrower worker cell touched the button, so to speak, that brought forth a fertilized egg. But the queen will lay worker eggs in drone cells if she thinks fit, so that settles that.

If the drone is male and the queen female, what is the worker? The new woman of Beedom. She has given up her motherhood for a business career. Sometimes, though, she lays eggs, but they always hatch out drones, of which it is strictly true to say they have a mother, but no father. If the queen's wings are crippled so that she cannot make her marriage flight, her children are all drones. An Italian queen in a hive of black bees will beget workers of mixed blood, but her sons are pure Italians. Drones are useful as fathers of workers, but they cannot collect the honey they eat. Their tongues are too short.

Claddagh Rings.

The old "poesy rings" are a much sweeter souvenir than more modern ones. A friend has one which had belonged to her great-grandmother, such a narrow gold circlet. The motto, engraved inside in old lettering, was as follows: "God above increase our love." The "Claddagh" rings of Ireland are now very difficult to procure—that is, the genuine specimens, of course. There are many imitations. These rings were heirlooms with the people of the Claddagh, a distinct gipsy-like race of fishermen, and were handed down from mother to daughter as a wedding ring, a marriage being scarcely considered legal if an ordinary ring were substituted. They were made of massive gold, decorated with a heart, bearing a crown supported by two clasped hands, signifying loyalty, love, friendship.

The Unattained.

The quickest way to make any man

dream of his life is to give him all his

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER.	TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$ 22 25	\$ 3 63	\$ 25 88	Patented.
South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6	11	200	..	31 23	3 86	\$ 35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42	1	ra	100	3 years or over.	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$ 11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18	1	ra	100	..	6 18	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8	12	100	..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..	
Lot No. 8	13	100	..	10 94	3 85	14 29	..	

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3	5	100	3 years or over.	\$ 10 21	\$ 3 33	\$ 13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..
North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 29....	2	100	3 years or over.	\$ 12 53	\$ 3 54	\$ 16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 29....

Lot No. 26

Lot No. 22

East $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 17....

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Iron-Ox Tablets

the best cure for constipation, an unequalled nerve tonic

Tablets, 25 Cents

These rings were heirlooms with the people of the Claddagh, a distinct gipsy-like race of fishermen, and were handed down from mother to daughter as a wedding ring, a marriage being scarcely considered legal if an ordinary ring were substituted. They were made of massive gold, decorated with a heart, bearing a crown supported by two clasped hands, signifying loyalty, love, friendship.

The Unattained.

The quickest way to make any man weary of his life is to give him all his heart's desire. The struggle for the unattained is the secret of joy. Here is a man who has been giving his years to a reckless round of pleasure. Now you see him waking up to find that the deepest needs of his soul are still untouched. Or there is another man who has given twenty-five years to the accumulation of knowledge, and at last we see him, like Dr. Casaubon in "Midsummer," dying with the stores of knowledge all around him, which he does not know how to use.

Illusion and Delusion.

She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?

He—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution—enjoy it when good, have patience when bad and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

Dunham street	2	1/4	..	..	2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street	1	1/5	..	..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricultural grounds	1	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office,

Napanee, July 24th, 1902.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

A Family Combine.

Deacon Jones—I know of three brothers in a neighboring town that would afford excellent material for a sermon on the theme of brotherly love.

Deacon Brown—I'll make a note of it. Tell me more about them, deacon.

Deacon Jones—Well, John, the eldest is a physician; Thomas, the second brother, is an undertaker, and William, the youngest, is a marble cutter.

Better Than Wealth.

Employ your time by improving yourself by other men's documents; so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for. Prefer knowledge to wealth, for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.

Let Them Rest.

It is a good thing to remember when the children are noisy that some day they will all be married and living far away, and the house will be as quiet as a tomb.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life Bldg., Montreal

Atlantic Bldg., Washington D.C.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

School Opening...

—ALL THE—

HIGH and PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

in stock for School Opening.

...Our Scribblers...

We have over ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS to choose from, in 5c, 3c, and 1c Scribblers and Exercise Books.

NOTE BOOKS, PADS, BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

THE POLLARD COMPANY, Limited

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Almond -
Locust Seeds -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Epsom Soda -
Worm Seed -
Cayenne Pepper -
Honey and Sugar -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or premise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co.

COST PRICE

Sales under \$2000, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company
GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tammworth to Napanee and Deseronto. Deseronto and Napanee to Tammworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	A.M.	F.M.
Lve Tweed	6 30	8 35			6 45	....
Stoco	3 6 38	3 43			7 00	....
Larkins	7 6 50	3 55			7 15	....
Maribank	13 7 10	4 15			7 40	12 25 4 30
Erieville	17 7 25	4 30			8 05	12 40 4 40
Tammworth	20 7 49	2 25 4 40			8 15	12 50 5 00
Wilson	21					
Enterprise	26 8 00	2 45 4 48				
Mudlake Bridge	28					
Moscow	31 8 13	2 53 5 10				
Galtbrath	33					
Arr Yarker	35 8 25	3 05 5 23				
Lve Yarker	35 9 00	3 05 5 35				
Caunden East	39 9 10	3 18 5 48				
Thomson's Mills	40					
Newburgh	41 9 25	3 25 5 58				
Stratheona	42 9 40	3 35 6 08				
Napaneen	49 9 55	3 50 6 25				
	49					

A FISHERMAN'S LUNCH.

How the True Angler Broils Trout For His Noonday Meal.

In the deep shade of the tree the baskets are laid, and now a fire is started nearby, one of Van Dyke's little "friendship fires," which shall also cook a few trout. "Get two flat stones, friend—and they'll be hard to find in this bowlder country, but they are sometimes worn quite flat—while I gather some sufficient wood." Into the fire the stones go, and the wood is heaped about them. Soon the intense glow of live wood embers indicates that the time has come.

The trout, a sliver of bacon in each, are placed on one stone, first well dusted of its ashes, and the other stone is laid upon them. Now the hot embers are raked about and over the stones, and the lunch is spread on the big rock near the spring.

Ye epicures, who think nothing good unless served by a Delmonico or a Sherry, go ye into the mountains, follow a brook for half a day, get wet and tired and hungry, sit down by an ice cold spring and eat brook trout cooked on the spot and delicious bread and butter liberally spread with clover honey. Not till then have ye dined—"Trout and Philosophy on a Vermont Stream" in Outing.

A "LOT" of Land.

A Hartford lawyer is of the opinion that the term "lot" as applied to a parcel of land is an American product, not derived from any other uses of the word. He says: "I have been reading up some of the old histories of my state, of Long Island and other colonial sections recently, and I find that the term 'a lot of land' was originated in the colonies; that it is today considered an Americanism and stands apart from other uses of the word. It originated from the custom of dividing grants for townships, etc., into parcels of land and then numbering each parcel, putting the numbers into a hat or whatever was used and then having them drawn out by those who were to occupy the land. Each man took the parcel corresponding to his number, so his land came by lot literally, and hence the use of the term. This, I presume, is ancient history, but perhaps ancient enough to have been forgotten by most real estate dealers and other people who deal in land and not language."

Lightning and Watches.

"An electrical storm seems to have a peculiar effect on some timepieces," remarked the junior partner of a big downtown jewelry firm. "Every time lightning and thunder get active in this vicinity one of the results is that our watch repairing department is overworked for several days thereafter. The damage wrought chiefly consists of broken mainsprings."

"When business gets dull with us," added the jeweler jokingly, "we require all our employees to pray for a thunderstorm. Failure to comply with this order is considered sufficient cause for discharge. I am unable to make clear the whys and wherefores, but it is an established fact that after the lightning has frolicked awhile in come the watches with mainsprings wrecked."

Wanted Rainwater.

"Boy, bring me a large pitcher of rainwater and a small pitcher of well water," said the woman from the country who just had been assigned to a room in one of the fashionable uptown

NEWS FROM THE COUN

To Correspondents.—Persons send items from the surrounding districts sign their names to correspondents sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received with name attached will not be published.

ERINSVILLE.

A number from here left on excursion on Tuesday to Ste. A Beaupre.

Mrs. James Marrigan, of Des and Maggie M. Murphy, of town, left on Friday for their after attending the funeral of brother, Thomas Murphy, who the 13th.

Dr. McDonagh, Picton, wife and family, are registered Lake View Hotel, during their on Beaver Lake.

Master Hector McKay, Mont spending his holidays with 1 McMullens.

Miss Annie Hayes, Ottawa, i in her father, P Hayes.

Misses Marion and Celia 1 are visiting at Deseronto and respectively. W. Hanley, of Mr. Doyle, of Sarnia, and Annie ley visited here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, Ki are visiting at Thomas Evans'.

MARYSVILLE.

Miss Annie McAlpine has r after visiting friends in Napanc James O'Neill, Belleville, and Fahey, of this place, drove to E Monday to see their mother, w declining health.

Many here were grieved to the death of Mrs. McKeown, of prize.

Miss Loretta Meagher is spe few weeks with his aunts, the Sheehan, Westbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Huitt, Read, at P. McAlpine's on Sunday las

Miss Clara Ryan, Rochester, is visiting her father, M. Ryan

Miss Hattie Jaynes returned home in Rochester after a visit with friends here.

John C. Meagher has pur new McCormick binder.

Mrs. Robert Powers, Dutton is visiting her father, M. Ryan

Richard White is very ill at little hope is entertained for recovery.

M. Corrigan, of Albert, a McVicker, of Belleville, cal friends here on Thursday.

ENTERPRISE.

Enterprise division, Sons of ance, No. 55, will hold a fishing sion in about two weeks' time.

Walker and Davey closed millinery department on Frida

Principal Nesbit, Newburg school, was here Friday.

Katie Gardiner, Kingston, here Friday to spend a few day her aunt, Mrs. J. Mellow.

Michael O'Dea, Chicago, for resident here, spent Sunday village.

Miss Annie Beaman, Ne pent Saturday here.

Arch Carscallen and Stanley Tamworth, at their homes on Charles Lockwood and wife Jackson's.

Mr. George Hinch and da Napanee, Lucy Hinch, Glad, Catherine Price, Hinch, at Reid's.

Mr. John Metcalf and da London, returned home this af after a three weeks' visit w sister, Mrs. M. P. Walker.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	6 30	....	....	....
Stoco	3	6 38	....	3 43
Larkins	7	6 50	....	3 55
Maribank	13	7 10	....	4 15
Eriusville	17	7 25	....	4 30
Tamworth	20	7 49	2 25	4 40
Wilson	21	....	....	....
Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 48
Mudlake Bridge*	28	....	....	....
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	5 10
Galbraith*	33	....	....	....
Arr Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 23
Lve Yarker	35	9 60	3 05	5 35
Caledon East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48
Thomson's Mills*	40	....	....	....
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 58
Stratheona	42	9 40	3 35	6 08
Arr Napanee	43	9 55	3 50	6 25
Lve Napanee	49	....	....	....
Deseronto Junction	54	....	....	7 08
Arr Deseronto	68	....	7 15	....

Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	6 45	....	....	....
Deseronto Junction	7 00	....	....	....
Arr Napanee	9 7 15	....	....	....
Lve Napanee	9 7 40	12 25	4 30	....
Strathcona	15 8 05	12 40	4 50	....
Newburgh	17 8 15	12 50	5 00	....
Thomson's Mills*	18	....	....	....
Camden East	19 8 23	1 00	5 15	....
Arr Yarker	23 8 35	1 13	5 25	....
Lve Yarker	23 8 55	1 13	5 40	....
Galbraith*	25	....	....	....
Moscow	27 9 07	1 25	5 50	....
Mudlake Bridge*	30	....	....	....
Enterprise	32 9 20	1 40	6 02	....
Wilson	34	....	....	....
Tamworth	38 9 40	2 00	6 25	....
Erlinsville	41 9 55	....	6 35	....
Maribank	45 10 10	....	6 50	....
Larkins	51 10 35	....	7 10	....
Stoco	55 10 50	....	7 20	....
Arr Tweed	58 11 05	....	7 30	....

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	....	4 00	....
G. T. R. Junction	2	....	4 10	....
Glenvale*	10	....	4 33	....
Murvale*	14	....	4 45	....
Arr Harrowsmith	19	....	5 00	....
Lve Sydenham	23	8 00	....	....
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	....	5 00
Frontenac*	22	....	....	....
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	....	5 15
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 35
Caledon East	30	9 10	3 18	5 48
Thomson's Mills*	31	....	....	....
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 58
Stratheona	34	9 40	3 35	6 08
Arr Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 23
Lve Napanee, West End	45	....	....	7 00
Deseronto Junction	49	....	7 15	....

B. C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD
Superintendent

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN THE LEONARD BLOCK IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. J. KERR AS A DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. APPLY TO

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., [C. M., M. C. P. S.]

Physician and Surgeon

Office—corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.

Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 514

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East St., Napanee. 514

DEROCHE & MADDEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the owes" rate H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 514 J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros.

DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University Office over Doxsey's.

Visits Tantworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

thunderstorm. Failure to comply with this order is considered sufficient cause for discharge. I am unable to make clear the whys and wherefores, but it is an established fact that after the lightning has frolicked awhile in come the watches with mainsprings wrecked."

Wanted Rainwater.

"Boy, bring me a large pitcher of rainwater and a small pitcher of well water," said the woman from the country who just had been assigned to a room in one of the fashionable uptown hotels. "Yes'm," said the boy, with an air of "Now, what kind of a drink's that? It's a new one on me."

At the bar they turned him down. "It's no mineral waters she wants. Just draw two pitchers of Croton from the faucets and pass 'em up to her. Rainwater! I ain't heard of it since I was a boy and lived in the country," said the bartender. "You couldn't use it if you could find it in New York."

Society's Right to Confiscate.

What shall become of a man's property after he is dead is a matter for society to determine. If it seems inexpedient to allow a rich man to leave a child reared in luxury without means of support or to leave a quarrel on the hands of his heirs, it is entirely within society's right to restrict his license in that particular. The whims of testators are a good deal of a nuisance and are too much respected by law, though not by courts.—Life.

Superstitions About Bees.

The superstitions which connect bees with the death or sickness of the members of the particular family in which they are kept are interesting. In Scotland and Ireland the entrance of a bee into a cottage, more particularly if it be a bumblebee, is looked upon as a certain sign of the death of some one then residing there. In other localities if bees in swarming settle upon dead wood it is regarded as equally ominous.

Genuine Surprise.

Tess—I told that old beau of yours that you were married.

Jess—Did you? Did he seem surprised?

Tess—Yes, indeed! He said "How on earth did that happen?"

Accustomed to Luxuries.

Mr. Courting (exhibiting penknife)—This handle is pure silver. What do you think of that?

Little Girl—Huh! That's nothing. Sister's teeth is on a plate of pure gold.

A Subtle Distinction.

When a person of wealth indulges in unusual taste or hobbies, he is described as being eccentric. If he is a poor man, he is merely called a crank.—Exchange.

Perfect Bliss.

Gladys—How did you enjoy Mrs. Uperton's reception?

Ethel—Oh, great! It was the most complete failure I ever saw!—Puck.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

village.

Miss Annie Beeman, New pent Saturday here.

Arch Carscallen and Stanley Tamworth, at their homes on St. Charles Lockwood and wife at Jackson's.

Mrs. George Hinch and dat Napanee, Lucy Hinch, Gladys Catherine Price, Hinch, at Reid's.

Mrs. John Metcalfe and dat London, returned home this afte after a three weeks' visit wit sister, Mrs. M. P. Walker. Enterprise cheese factory sl 250 cheese to-day.

Alfred Wagar paid a flying v Centreville yesterday.

Dr. Carscallen is having a new put up on his premises.

The Sons of Temperance lodge growing. It can show a gain members over last quarter.

Catarrhal Poisons and Their Re

The Poisous secretions from Cataarrhal poisons which affect the stomach, giving also to the body a strong cond their organs. Catarrh is the source of ill health and was considered practicable until it was demonstrated to the profession of the medical profession that use of Catarrhoxine any use of nasal trouble can be permanently and quickly Catarrhoxine by its unusual merit has the support and endorsement of the most eminent medical authorities, who freely that any one giving it a trial is sure to permanent benefit. Sold for \$1. 25. At Druggists or Polson and Co., K Ont.

Curious Styles of Letter Endi

Any one in the habit of perusing letters is struck with the tone of humility and deference which vades the correspondence of our tors.

A few specimens of the style ginning and ending letters may interesting as in striking contr the laconic "yours obediently," "fully" or "truly" of the presen It would certainly be difficult to the following subscription of a from the Duke of Shrewsbury Thomas Hammer, dated Sept 1713: "I desire that you will i that, wherever I am, I shall alwa deavor to deserve and very much your friendship, being, with a s esteem, sir, your most faithful f servant, Shrewsbury."

Frequently one meets with be subscriptions, as in the case of Earls of Huntly and Errol, w 1594, threatened "awful conse to the magistrates of Aberdeen they released certain gentleme prisoned in their city and ins "Yours as ye will, either present or weir."

An Ancient F

To health and happiness is Scro as ugly as ever since time immem

It causes bunches in the neck figures, the skin, inflames the membrane, wastes the muscles, ens the bones, reduces the pov resistance to disease and the ca for recovery, and develops into sumption.

"Two of my children had scrof which kept growing deeper and kept from going to school for three m Ointments and medicines did no good I began giving them Hood's Sarsapar This medicine caused the sores to the children have shown no signs of ulia since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock

Hood's Sarsapari

will rid you of it, radically and manently, as it has rid thousand

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in their names to correspondence as a mark of good faith, not for publication, may correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

ERINSVILLE.

A number from here left on the excursion on Tuesday to Ste. Anne de la Saure.

Mrs. James Marrigan, of Deseronto, and Maggie M. Murphy, of Waterdown, left on Friday for their homes, after attending the funeral of their other, Thomas Murphy, who died on the 18th.

Dr. McDonagh, Picton, with his wife and family, are registered at the Lake View Hotel, during their outing at Beaver Lake.

Master Hector McKay, Montreal, is ending his holidays with Miss S. Mullens.

Miss Annie Hayes, Ottawa, is visiting her father, P. Hayes.

Misses Marion and Celia Murphy are visiting at Deseronto and Tweed respectively. W. Hanley, of Reid; J. Doyle, of Sarnia, and Annie Hanley visited here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, Kingston, are visiting at Thomas Evans'.

MARYSVILLE.

Miss Annie McAlpine has returned after visiting friends in Napanee. James O'Neill, Belleville, and John Hey, of this place, drove to Elgin on Sunday to see their mother, who is in failing health.

Many here were grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. McKeown, of Enterprise.

Miss Loretta Meagher is spending a few weeks with his aunts, the Misses Seahan, Westbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Huit, Read, visited P. McAlpine's on Sunday last.

Miss Clara Ryan, Rochester, N. Y., visiting her father, M. Ryan.

Miss Hattie Jaynes returned to her home in Rochester after a pleasant visit with friends here.

John C. Meagher has purchased a new McCormick binder.

Mrs. Robert Powers, Dayton, Ohio, visiting her father, M. Ryan.

Richard White is very ill and very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

J. Corrigan, of Albert, and W. Vicker, of Belleville, called on friends here on Thursday.

ENTERPRISE.

Enterprise division, Sons of Temperance, No. 55, will hold a fishing excursion about two weeks' time.

Walker and Davey closed their livery department on Friday.

Principal Nesbit, Newburgh high school, was here Friday.

Lizzie Gardiner, Kingston, arrived Friday to spend a few days with aunt, Mrs. J. Mellow.

Michael O'Dea, Chicago, formerly a den here, spent Sunday in our village.

Miss Annie Beenan, Newburgh, at Saturday here.

Arch Carscallen and Stanley Wager, nowhere, at their homes on Sunday. Charles Lockwood and wife at Thos. Jackson's.

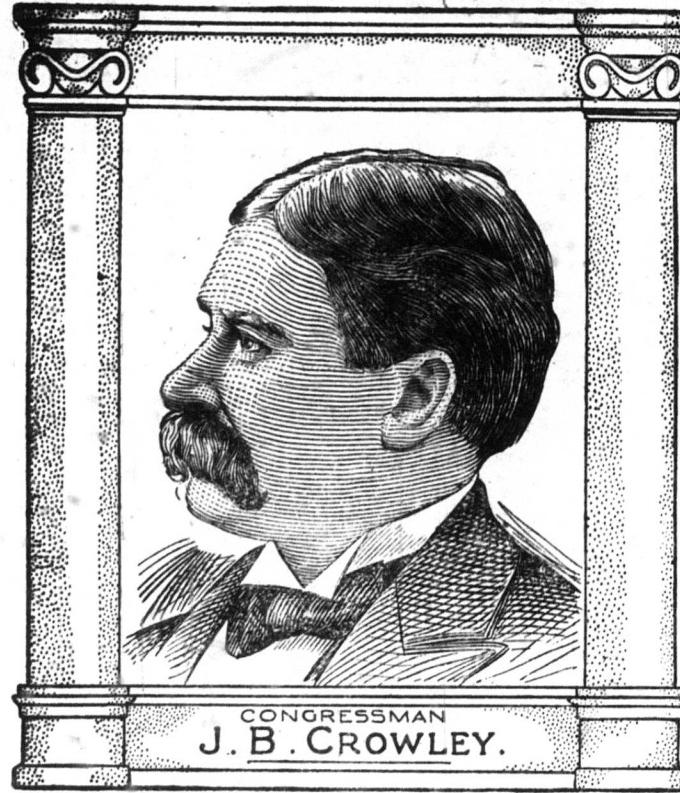
Mrs. George Hinch and daughter, Jane, Lucy Hinch, Gladys and Gertrude Price, Hinch, at John d's.

Mrs. John Metcalf and daughter, Edna, returned home this afternoon after a three weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. M. P. Walker.

Enterprise cheese factory shipped

CONGRESSMAN CROWLEY

Uses Peru-na in His Family For Catarrhal and Nervous Affections.



CONGRESSMAN
J. B. CROWLEY.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill., the following praise for the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna. Congressman Crowley says:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds and la grippe, and all catarrhal complaints.

"Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."—J. B. CROWLEY.

No other remedy invented by man has ever received as much praise from men of high station as Peruna. Over forty members of Congress have tried it and recommended it to suffering humanity. They use it themselves to guard against the effects of the intense strain of public life; to ward off the ill effects of the changeable climate of Washington. They keep it in their homes for family use. They recommend it to their neighbors, and they do not hesitate in public print to declare their appreciation and endorsement of this greatest of modern remedies.

It is exactly as Congressman Crowley says: "Peruna is a swift and sure remedy for coughs, colds and la grippe and all catarrhal complaints. It is an excellent remedy in all nervous troubles. It never fails to prove itself a powerful tonic and a lasting cure." This is what Congressman Crowley says, and this is what thousands of other people are saying all over the United States.

Congressman Romulus Z. Linney from Taylorsville, N. C., writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one

THE DAY IS OURS!

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Has Captured Canadian Palates and Hearts.

TOWN COUNCIL.

{ Council Chamber
July 21st, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Ruttan presiding.

Councillors present—Carson, Lapum, Lowry and Williams.

The minutes of the last regular sessions were read and confirmed.

Coun. Madole entered.

The legal opinion of C. R. W.

\$5.00, paid; Geo. S. Hinch, re court of Revision, \$1.50, paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$52.05.

Council adjourned.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

A. S. Kimerly has a car of berry boxes for sale and can supply all demands.

dent here, spent Sunday in our
age.
Miss Annie Beehan, Newburgh,
it Saturday here.

Rich Carscallen and Stanley Wagar,
aworth, at their homes on Sunday.
Charles Lockwood and wife at Thos.
Kson's.

Mrs. George Hinch and daughter,
Jane, Lucy Hinch, Gladys and
Bertha Price, Hinch, at John
Hinch's.

Mrs. John Metcalf and daughter,
don, returned home this afternoon,
from a three weeks' visit with her
mother, Mrs. M. P. Walker.

Enterprise cheese factory shipped
cheese to-day.

Frederick Wagar paid a flying visit to
Treville yesterday.

Mr. Carscallen is having a new fence
up on his premises.

The Sons of Temperance Lodge is still
alive. It can show a gain of six
members over last quarter.

ATARRHAL POISONS AND THEIR REMEDY.

Cold Poisons secretions from Catarrh are
dangerous because they affect the stomach and
lungs, giving rise to an unhealthy condition of
the organs. Catarrh is the source of much
illness and was considered practically in-
curable until it was demonstrated to the satis-
faction of the medical profession that the
cause of Catarrh is any case of nasal or throat
inflammation which can be permanently and quickly cured.
Catarrh by its unusual merit has enlisted
the support and endorsement of the most prom-
inent medical authorities, who freely state
that any one giving it a trial is sure to receive
immediate benefit. Sold for \$1. Small size
at Druggists or Polson and Co., Kingston.

IRRONIC STYLES OF LETTER ENDINGS.
No one in the habit of perusing old
letters is struck with the tone of great
mildness and deference which per-
ceives the correspondence of our ances-
tors.

A few specimens of the style of begin-
ning and ending letters may prove
interesting as in striking contrast to
the laconic "yours obediently," "faith-
fully" or "truly" of the present day.
Would certainly be difficult to match

the following subscription of a letter in
the Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir
Thomas Hammer, dated September,
3: "I desire that you will believe
it, wherever I am, I shall always en-
vior to deserve and very much value
your friendship, being, with a sincere
affection, sir, your most faithful and obe-
dient servant, Shrewsbury."

Recently one meets with bellicose
scriptions, as in the case of the
Duke of Huntly and Errol, who, in
threatening "awful consequences"
the magistrates of Aberdeen unless
they released certain gentlemen im-
prisoned in their city and inscribed,
"ours as ye will, either present peace
or war."

In Ancient Foe

Health and happiness is Scrofula-
tically as ever since time immemorial—
causes bunches in the neck, dis-
orders the skin, inflames the mucous
membrane, wastes the muscles, weak-
ens the bones, reduces the power of
stance to disease and the capacity
of recovery, and develops into con-
sumption.

Two of my children had scrofula sores
which kept growing deeper and kept them
from going to school for three months.
Treatment and medicines did no good until
I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla.
The medicine caused the sores to heal, and
children have shown no signs of scro-
fula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Good's Sarsaparilla

Rid you of it, radically and per-
manently, as it has rid thousands.

Print to declare their appreciation and
endorsement of this greatest of modern
remedies.

THE DAY IS OURS!

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Has Captured Canadian Palates
and Hearts.

IT PLEASES THE WHOLE FAMILY, YOUNG AND OLD

Malt Breakfast Food has won the day
and captured the palates and hearts of all
Canadians. Lovers of pure and true health
foods quickly discovered that Malt Breakfast
Food possessed many health virtues
unknown to other grain foods. It gave
entire satisfaction and pleasure to old and
young; it kept the strong and well happy
and vigorous, and formed flesh, muscle,
and bone for the weak. For these reasons
Malt Breakfast Food has won the day and
will ever be the favorite breakfast dish.
All Grocers.

Snake Bite and Whisky.

There is not on record an authenti-
cated case of snake bite cured by
whisky. Plenty of individuals bitten
while under the influence of liquor
have died, and large amounts of alcohol
have failed to save life in many
cases. Only about one in six of those
bitten by venomous snakes dies. The
remaining five are cured by anything
they happen to have taken. Stimula-
tion is excellent, but the giving of
whisky to drunkenness by lowering the
resistive vitality has undoubtedly been
a causative factor in many deaths sup-
posedly from snake bite that would
otherwise not have occurred.—American
Medicine.

Fatherly Finesse.

Father—I forbid you to allow that
sausage-headed Squiddig to enter the
house again!

Daughter—But I love him!
Father—I shall disinherit you! I shall
shoot him! I shall—

Daughter—Boo-hoo-oo!
(Later.)

Father—Say, wife, be sure you
double Gwendolin's allowance today
and give it to her early. I think she is
going to elope with young Squiddig
tonight.—San Francisco Bulletin.

All the Difference.

Ticket Collector (to passenger in first
class carriage with second class ticket)
—Your ticket is second class, sir. You
must pay the difference.

Passenger—The second class car-
riages were full.

Collector—Yes, but there was plenty
of room third class.

Passenger—Quite so. Pay me the
difference and I'll change.

Wanted a New One.

Sandy—I want tae buy a necktie.
Shopman (showing some fashionable
specimens)—Here is a tie that is very
much worn.

Sandy—I dinna want ane that's very
muckle worn. I've plenty o' them at
hame.—London Tit-Bits.

Makes It Good.

"That fellow makes mighty good
money."

"Indeed!"

"Sure; he works in the mint."—Bal-
timore News.

Taylorsville, N.C., writes: "My secre-
tary had as bad a case of catarrh as I
ever saw, and since he has taken one

Address Dr. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,
Ohio.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
July 21st, 1902.

Council met in regular session on
Monday evening, Mayor Ruttan pres-
iding.

Councillors present—Carson, Lapum,
Lowry and Williams.

The minutes of the last regular
sessions were read and confirmed.

Coun. Madole entered.

The legal opinion of C. R. W.
Biggar, K. C., of Toronto, in reference
to the electric light situation, was read
by the clerk. At the last session of
the council the opinions of D. H.
Preston, town solicitor, and W. S.
Herrington were placed before the
council, but there was a considerable
difference in these, and the members
of the council thought it wise to obtain
advice from Mr. Biggar, of Toronto.
Consequently the two legal opinions,
together with a copy of the contract
existing between the town and the late
John R. Scott Co., was forwarded to
Mr. Biggar. According to the con-
tract if the said John R. Scott Co., did
not fulfill their agreement in every
particular the poles and wires thereon,
to within the limits of the town,
became the property of the town. He
thought, that by giving thirty days'
notice the town could appropriate the
said poles and wires under the
conditions of the contract, provided said
contract had not been fulfilled. The
initial steps to straighten out the
electric light tangle was taken when
it was moved by Coun. Carson, seconded
by Coun. Madole that the clerk
write all towns in Ontario, with a view of
getting the prices charged private
consumers and for street light, and
compare them with the prices charged
in town, said information to be laid
before the council at its next session.
The motion was carried.

The Street Committee presented
their usual pay sheet of expenses since
last session which amounted to \$55.14.
Adopted.

The Street Committee recommended
that Dr. Leonard be furnished 6 in-
tile for a drain running from the east
corner of his property on Dundas to
West street. All work in connection
with the drain to be done by Dr.
Leonard. Adopted.

On motion of Coun. Carson and
Lowry the Fire Water and Light
Committee were empowered to pur-
chase 30 feet of garden hose and a
nozzle for the purpose of keeping the
fire hall clean.

The town property committee were
instructed to have the roof on the fire
hall repaired.

The chief of police was instructed
to notify the Captain of the Salvation
Army to have the weeds in front of
the army barracks cut.

The Street Committee were empow-
ered to have the trees overhanging the
streets trimmed.

The following accounts were dis-
posed of: John Boyes, repairs to street
sprinkler, \$5.75, paid; H. W. Kelly,
groceries for poor, \$28.00, paid; P.
Gould, goods for poor, \$14.09, referred
to Poor and Sanitary Committee to
report; Bell Telephone Co., message,
30c. paid; J. P. Vrooman, committing
lunatic, \$5.00, referred to Finance
Committee to report; J. E. Herring,
sundries, 55c., paid; J. F. Smith,
groceries for poor, \$26.50, paid; Chas.
Walters, repairing fire alarm system

\$5.00, paid; Geo. S. Hinch, re court of
Revision, \$1.50, paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher
for sundry payments amounting to
\$52.05.

Council adjourned.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style.
Call and see our selections of jewelry and
rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

A. S. Kimmerly has a car of berry boxes
for sale and can supply all demands.
Sugars have taken a drop. Plenty of bran
and shorts. Keeewatin flour cheaper. Try
our celebrated 25c. tea. I pay 12cts. per
dozen for eggs. Paine's Celery Compound
85c. per bottle. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c.
per box. Ozone 85c. per bottle.



Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone
No. 32 or drop me a postal
card and I will send for same
and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk,
such as Rags, Bones, all kinds
of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass,
Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots
and Shoes, and Old Papers, in
fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or
Rendered Tallow, and all kinds
of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"Yes, you might be very sure that I should be willing to wait," Dorcas was saying, in her clear, low voice. "As far as I am concerned, two years are nothing; only, when they come to an end" — with a little tremor—"you need not trouble yourself about me, Frank. Then, or before then, if you like, you may give yourself to some other woman."

"Now what do you mean by that?" he answered.

They had met, as they had agreed to do yesterday, near the village, and he had told her of his interview with his mother as they walked along the field path that was little used by passers-by in winter. There was a stile that crossed this path in one place, and they were standing still there now, lest, by going further without pausing, their walk should end too soon.

"I only mean that I will not have you bound to me," she said. "I may be content to bind myself, because to marry you would be nothing but gain to me; but for you, you ought to forget me, if you can. That is what your mother hopes you will do; and do you think I blame her? If I had a son, I should do the same as she is doing," the girl said steadily.

"Yes, I can quite believe that you would; I don't credit you by any means with having no hard places in your heart," he answered, with a laugh. "But never mind that part of the business; we are talking of whether or not you mean to consider that I am engaged to you. Now, as to this, I have simply to say that, as you have accepted me, you have no further voice in the matter. I am your promised husband, as you are my promised wife; that is how things stand, and how they must continue to stand."

"But I want to have you free."

"I daresay you do. I daresay you want that and all kinds of other unreasonable things." He was leaning over the stile, and looking up with laughing eyes into her face. "When we are married, it is my belief I shall have pretty hard work to break you in."

"Ah, Frank, we shall never be married!"

"We shall be married in exactly two years."

"I do not believe it."

"No; you prefer to believe that I shall be a scoundrel, without either honor or constancy in me."

"I will never blame you, though you change your mind. Just listen a moment to me; I am very reasonable. I think, perhaps, if we were to go on seeing one another, you might not tire of me, or want things to be different, but consider, we are never to meet, and you are never to hear of me for two whole years! Do you think, leading the kind of life you will lead, seeing many people, going to many places, coming across other girls who will be so much fitter for you to care for than me—do you think that these three little weeks will not come presently to seem like a dream, and that you will not want to forget them, and—the foolish thing you did before they ended?"

"I only say that, if I do, I may cry 'Ichabod' over my life, for the glory will have departed from it."

"Ah, my dear, you will not think that when the time comes."

"I shall think it, you may be sure,

tance presently, and began to walk on.

"I will agree to whatever your mother asks," she had already said quietly. "You may tell her so; and if you like you may tell her too that I do not wonder she is angry. I think we have done wrong and foolishly. The only thing is that it seemed so hard to help it. But it is no more than reasonable, at any rate, that we should suffer for being foolish. I almost think I should like her to understand that I felt that."

"And about my own people—" she had said. "It may seem wrong to have all this go on while they know nothing, but I have been thinking of it ever since you were here yesterday, and the more I think the more I feel that it would do more harm than good to let them know. I know that you are very generous and good, dear, and that at this moment if you thought it would bind us more surely to one another, you would go willingly and tell my father what there is between us; but if you were to do that it would only make him unhappy—and perhaps he will never need to be unhappy about this. At any rate, I want him to live these two years in peace. It could do no good to disturb him; and if—if you ever come back to me, Frank, he will understand why I told him nothing as long as there was nothing certain to tell."

"In fact, mother, she holds with you a great deal more than she does with me," the young man told Mrs. Harcourt, with a half laugh, when he talked to her later in the day. "She agrees to everything you wish. She would have agreed to three years, I strongly suspect, if you had been shrewd enough to resolve to make terms with her instead of with me. Only remember," he added eagerly, "it is too late to do that now."

"I was a fool not to do it, though," Mrs. Harcourt thought to herself quickly.

And then she sat for a good while meditating on what her son had said.

"She appears to be a right-minded girl in some respects," she thought. "She may be disinterested enough; she may really love him (how, indeed, could any woman he woed help doing that?)—and even at the two years' end, possibly, if she could be made to understand that a marriage with her would injure him—Yes, I am sorry did not go and speak to her," she repeated, with a feeling of regret. "It cannot be done now; only, if by possibility Frank should retain his feeling for her to the two years' end, then, if she were generous—" thought Mrs. Harcourt, and suddenly broke off her silent sentence. Perhaps she was half ashamed of the plan that began to form itself in her mind.

It was only for six days after their engagement that Frank and Dorcas continued to see one another—six strange days, sweet and unreal, as she seemed to her afterwards. She had time enough to think them all over when they were gone, but at the moment she seemed to be hurried through them, breathless. The present, in its exquisite happiness, in its exquisite pain, had become the world to her. To see him was the object of each day that dawned; to

frankly to come down to the gate with him. And then he said goodbye to Letty, and, to the amazement of that simple woman, instead of bidding her farewell in the usual way, took both her hands in his, and kissed her.

"He quite made me jump, my dear," Letty said afterwards; "and if you could have felt how he squeezed my hand, too! But he always had that kind of hearty way—bless him! He's a dear fellow—that's what he is—and I feel like a goose when I think he's gone away." And as she said this she gave a little half sob, half laugh, that was almost more than Dorcas could bear.

For the girl by this time had parted finally from her lover, and was very desolate, feeling as if all the romance, and all the glory of her life had passed away. She had borne up bravely to the end, but in the last moments she had put her arms about his neck, and wept bitterly. She knew that he meant to come back, but yet she believed that he would never come back. It was something almost like despair that rose in her heart as she took his last kiss, and blessed him, and let him go.

They had parted at the gate, and she stood there watching him till he turned on the summit of a little rising ground, and waved back a final greeting to her. The church clock had just struck five; the sky was golden behind the trees where the sun had gone down. "And my life is ended," the girl said to herself, thinking, girl-like, that to live for her lover was the only life worth leading. And then she went back to the house, quietly, wearily, even with her eyes dried already. For it was all ended; even the passion and the agony seemed over for the moment. The day was gone, she thought to herself—the little day that had been so bright and brief.

(To Be Continued).

STORY OF AN EARTHQUAKE

THE CITY OF QUEZALTENANGO COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Terrible Lightning and Torrents of Rain Added to the Horror.

In ordinary times the horrors of the frightful earthquake which topology into ruins the pretty city of Quezaltenango in Guatemala, Central America, just over the border between Mexico and Guatemala, would have startled the world, but the awful havoc wrought by the eruption of Mt. Pelee, Martinique, has occupied the public mind to the exclusion of interest in the severest earthquake known during one hundred and twenty-five years in Mexico and Central America.

Quezaltenango was a city of about 90,000 population on last April 18. It had a history dated back to Aztec days, and it was one of the three most attractive residence places in Guatemala. It was situated 120 miles from the capital city and 93 miles inland from the Pacific coast. Commercially it was

SECOND CITY IN GUATEMALA.

It was the centre of a large coffee, sugar, cane, wood, and cocoa district. Its principal buildings comprised warehouses for the products of the locality, two banks, a Government building, several large schools, electric light plant, and three historic and usually graceful cathedrals. The streets in Quezaltenango were regularly laid out, and a few were paved. The town was lighted by electricity, and it had a good system of public waterworks. The city boasted many little plazas or public parks elaborate public

was found lying face downward on the floor. This is a demonstration of the violence of the shock. Those who have seen one of these moved, requiring the united effort of several men with ropes and leys, may imagine the force now exerted to throw it over."

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN HORROR

The days and nights that followed were full of horror. After a minute and a half, that seemed age, in which the damage was done, all those who had strength to get away sought the safety of an open plain outside the city, and there remained during night in a drenching storm. When the day broke men went back to the city, and soon returned faces a shade whiter. Many were not permit their wives and children to see what they had seen, so hurried them off to the village of Zunil, seven miles away. Oxen and all manner of vehicles pressed into service, in which aged and infirm were hauled, while the others walked. Once at the stage, those who had been tended were obliged to live days in sheds, bare mills, facts—in anything that afforded a roof.

There the women and children remained, while the men went back to the city daily in the hope of resuming order, but it was found impossible. Telephone and telegraph wires had gone down, and it was necessary to send couriers down the mountain to the nearest road station, miles away, where communication could be had with the capital. The Government at once sent out relief parties, and the roads, it was several days before adequate relief arrived.

CREMATED THE CORPSES

The authorities quickly saw that the burial of all the dead was out of question. In Quezaltenango, cemeteries like those of the cities of Mexico and Central America, above ground. They are simply closures, the walls of which eight or ten feet thick. In the walls are the tombs, one above other, row on row, around a square enclosing several acres, and resembling nothing so much as a number of huge pigeon-holes, tombs being only large enough to contain a single casket. At Quezaltenango the earthquake had broken many of these tombs, and caskets, with their dead, had been thrown out into the open. But it was therefore not possible, and the decomposing bodies threatened to breed a pestilence, cremation ordered by the authorities. Large quantities of kerosene were procured, the dead gathered into heaps, combustible material, the whole ured with the inflammable oil, and the torch applied. These fun pyres were burning for several days.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

A parish priest, going his rounds one July day in a little Irish village, met a farmer whom he knew well, but who was a Protestant, and a member of his flock.

Says Pat: "Af ye please, yer reeince, would ye be so kind as to pray for a wee drop o' rain on Sunday next, for sora a thin grow in me little garden wid present hate of the weather."

"I'm sorry to hear it," said the priest kindly, "but you must pray for your own clergymen, Pat not me."

"Ah, shure, yer riverine, and w for would I be axin' him to pray rain wid thim cocks o' hay a-standing on his lawn?"

SUITABLE EPITAPH!

A well-known and highly respectable firework manufacturer died recently in the North of England, and his wife ordered a very expensive tombstone to be erected in his memory.

we are never to meet, and you are never to bear of me for two whole years! Do you think, leading the kind of life you will lead, seeing many people, going to many places, coming across other girls who will be so much fitter for you to care for than me—do you think that these three little weeks will not come presently to seem like a dream, and that you will not want to forget them, and—the foolish thing you did before they ended?"

"I only say that, if I do, I may cry 'Ichabod' over my life, for the glory will have departed from it."

"Ah, my dear, you will not think that when the time comes."

"I shall think it, you may be sure, sooner or later. When I lie on my death-bed, if I never do before. Perhaps you will be an old woman then, and I shall ask you to come and give me your forgiveness, and when we meet we probably sha'n't know one another. That would be hard. I shouldn't like it, Dorcas. Thank God it will never be! Look here," and he began suddenly to feel his waistcoat pocket—"I rode all the way to Worcester this morning, to get this for you. I daren't ask you to wear it now, I suppose, but you will have to wear it one day over your wedding ring. I set my heart upon getting opals, for opals, you remember, given by a lover, always lose their color when the lover becomes faithless; and I thought—as we were not to hear from one another, and as I suspected you were given to incredulity—you would like to have an infallible way of finding out whether I was behaving as I ought. There, you see the stones are bright enough at this moment, but in two years' time I suppose you will find them all as dull as ditch water."

"I think you ought not to give me this; I think I ought not to take it from you," the girl said softly. "Take off your glove, and let me put it on your finger," was his only answer.

And then she hesitated for a moment, but after that moment she obeyed him.

He put on her ring, and then took her hand and kissed it.

"I have married you now," he said. "Remember you are my wife now, and you will commit bigamy if you ever let another hand put a ring there again."

"Ah, Frank, don't talk such nonsense!"

"I won't have you call it nonsense. I am in dead earnest in every word I say. Look, this is just the least trifle small, but I am glad of that. I want it to stick close. When I am going away I will trust you to no loose fitters. Dorcas, I wish you could wear it?"

"Yes, but I cannot."

"Well, I suppose you cannot. It would set people asking questions. Let me take it off then. There, what will you do with it? Could you put a ribbon through it and wear it round your neck?"

"Yes, I could do that."

"Do it then. And how often will you look at it to see if I have forgotten you?"

"I don't know"—with a little laugh.

"You will be doing it pretty often, I suspect. You will be bringing me up two or three times a day for judgment. By the way, you don't happen to have another opal about you, I suppose? I think it would rather suit me to receive one."

"You don't need one. You know very well—"

"What do I know?"

"That you have nothing to be afraid of,"—said very softly.

"And ought you not to know that too?"

But to this fair question she would not give him an answer.

They saw some figure in the dis-

then, if she were generous—" thought Mrs. Harcourt, and suddenly broke off her silent sentence. Perhaps she was half ashamed of the plan that began to form itself in her mind.

It was only for six days after their engagement that Frank and Dorcas continued to see one another—six strange days, sweet and unreal, as she seemed to her afterwards. She had time enough to think them all over when they were gone, but at the moment she seemed to be hurried through them, breathless. The present, in its exquisite happiness, in its exquisite pain, had become the world to her. To see him was the object of each day that dawned; to remember each word that he had spoken to her, the effort of every hour that followed their brief meetings and partings. One day, when he had known beforehand that they could only be together for a few moments, he wrote to her and gave her his letter, the first and only love letter that she had from him. When he put it in her hand he told her to answer it, and so she answered it in a dozen half-shy, half-passionate lines. "Is this all?" he said, when he received the little note from her; but when he came back next day he said some words of thanks and blessing to her, that made the color come to her face.

"You have given me what I would not part with for a king's ransom!" he said.

"Will you keep it?" she asked him a little tumultuously. "And, Frank, when you want to be free, will you send it back? I want you to keep it—that it may come back when you change. I shall understand, if you send it to me without a word."

She had told him already, more than once, that the only thing she asked from him was to let her know when he wished to be free. "Let me have the certainty that you will do that," she had said, "and I shall be quite calm and happy. I can trust you while you give no sign, if I may be certain, when you begin to forget me, that the sign will come." "And how soon will you begin to look for it?" he had asked her, when she said that. "I can picture you perfectly—expecting the postman to deliver it to you every morning. You will set up a system of daily watching for the letters in about a week, I should say, from the time I say good-bye to you. That's your notion of the way to trust a fellow?"

And then she laughed; but she hardly denied that what he said was likely to be true.

They had to scheme and plan to achieve their daily interviews, and sometimes she knew that people in the village saw them together, but even at the risk of being seen with him she could not bear to refuse to meet him. Twice again he came to the house and saw her there, and the second of these occasions was the last time they met. He came on that day openly to say good-bye to them, and Letty was in the room nearly all the time he stayed, full of regret about his going.

"Though we have not seen very much of you this time, yet it has been so nice to think that you might drop in any day," she said, in her simple warmth and kindness. "And you can't think what a pleasure it has been altogether to have you here again. I hope, now you have come back once, you won't let such a long time pass before we see you next."

"No—that I will not, if I live!" he answered to this speech, with an emphasis that made the conscious color come to Dorcas's face. "Unfortunately, I don't see my way of returning next year; but the year after that I mean to come, if I am in the world at all."

It was a mild winter day, and when he rose to go he asked Dorcas

cific coast. Commercially it was

the second city in Guatemala.

It was the centre of a large coffee, sugar, cane, wood, and cocoa district. Its principal buildings comprised warehouses for the products of the locality, two banks, a Government building, several large schools, electric light plant, and three historic and usually graceful cathedrals. The streets of Quezaltenango were regularly laid out, and a few were paved. The town was lighted by electricity, and it had a good system of public waterworks. The city boasted many little plazas or public parks, elaborate public gardens, and the finest private residences of any city in Guatemala. For a decade Quezaltenango had prospered more than any community in the region, and the growth of the coffee and cocoa industry roundabout was fast adding to her importance.

EXPERIENCE OF MR. EDWARDS.

The most intelligent idea of the earthquake is given by an American coffee dealer, John P. Edwards. "I was posting my account books when the first shock came," said he, "and amid a roar as if heavy artillery were at work in the plaza, a block away, I was thrown out of my chair to the floor. The stone building heaved and crunched, rose and fell, like ocean waves. The electric light went out in a second, and amid the crashing of falling furniture, book shelves, and plaster about me, I tried repeatedly to get to my feet and to get to the door on the street. It seemed as if the frightful roar and the

HEAVING AND FALLING of the building would never cease. I could not get upon my legs, and was thrown down again and again in a minute and a half. I expected to be struck dead by the falling timbers and stone. It was pitch dark. Finally, I got to my feet, and staggered to the door, which would not open. I found the windows were broken out. Thinking I was the only person left alive in all Quezaltenango, I crawled out of the window into a pouring rain and amid lightning flashes.

"Then came the screams and groans of doomed and terrified people. There was no light obtainable, and I could not locate any of the sufferers in the darkness and rain. I felt about the street where I lived, and found the roadway heaped with the debris of ruined buildings. Cries for help came presently from all points of the compass, but I was powerless to go anywhere. I felt my way back into my office, and amid the wreck of furniture hit upon a bundle of newspapers, which I lighted. I shall never forget that

FIRST VIEW OF THE RUIN all about me, and my wonder that a human being could have been in it and have escaped instant death.

"Then came the second quake, and for half a minute I lay on the office floor expecting to be crushed. I did not get up again, but lay on the floor in a pool of rain water all night.

"No one will ever know how many were killed in the shock, because so many frightened people ran away from Quezaltenango and never came back to give statements concerning the number missing in their families. The greatest loss of life was among the poor laboring classes (Indians and half-breeds), who lived in adobe houses. I know many whole families who were wiped out. I am sure over 3,500 people were killed in Quezaltenango in two minutes on the evening of April 18, and that some 2,000 more were crippled and maimed for life.

"In the Bank of Guatemala a large iron safe for the storing of silver bullion was overturned, and

pray for a wee drop o' rain c Sunday next, for sorra a thi grow in me little garden wid present hate of the weather."

"I'm sorry to hear it," said priest kindly, "but you must your own clergyman, Pat not me. 'Ah, shure, yer riverince, and for would I be axin' him to pray rain wid them cocks o' hay a-siting on his lawn?"

SUITABLE EPITAPH!

A well known and highly respe firework manufacturer died rec in the North of England, and wife ordered a very expensive te stone to be erected in his mem She was much perturbed, for epitaph submitted to her did consider suitable. After a prolo and diligent search, she discov one she thought to be appropriate the tombstone of a prominent n elian, in a Manchester cemetery. On the memorial stone of this firework manufacturer it is sta so that he who runs may read, "He has gone to the one place w his works are excelled !"

WOMAN'S DIPLOMACY.

"Charley, dear," said young Torkins, "do you think we shall be rich enough to own a yacht? I shouldn't be surprised."

"When we can afford it you buy me a yacht, won't you?" "Certainly."

"Well, Charley, dear, I know are a business man, and I know want me to be a business wo If you will give a new hat and new gown and a new coat now won't say a word about the ya isn't that a lovely discount cash?"

A BETTER TOOL.

An Irishman was walking with friend past a jewelry shop. The dow was filled with precious ste "Wouldn't you like to have pick?" asked Larry.

"Not me pick," said Mike, "me shovel."

Orderly Sergeant (entering bar room)—"Any complaints to made?" "Yes," shouted a priv "the meat was all bones to-did you ever see meat wit bones?" asked the sergeant, la "Yes, sir," replied the priv "sausages!"

"Does Daisy flirt?" "Flirt. the other day, before she discov her mistake, she was waving five minutes at a scarecrow in field!"

Doctor—"Speaking of your tro with your husband, do you k that it is a scientific fact that causes bad temper?" Mrs. De —"Oh, yes, I have noticed it alw does and espec'ly when burnt."

Jack—"Well, then, since you I broken off the engagement, sup you give me back the ring." J "Eh—you see, Jack—er—Mr. Trow, I've become very much attached to this ring; it just s me. So when Tom Gethere pro ed last night I told him I di want a new ring, but that he c see you and pay you what this you."

A workman, having had a sur money left him by the death of father, went to see his solic who had the matter in hand for final settlement. The bill of c having been presented to him, man glanced over the figures, thinking the charges were excess heavy, turned to his legal adv and exclaimed in astonishment "My father left his money to not to you!"

found lying face downward on floor. This is a demonstration he violence of the shock. Those have seen one of these safes ed, requiring the united efforts several men with ropes and pulleys, may imagine the force natured to throw it over."

IS AND NIGHTS IN HORROR. ie days and nights that follow were full of horror. After the ute and a half, that seemed an in which the damage was done, those who had strength and rage to get away sought the safety of an open plain outside the, and there remained during the it in a drenching storm. When day broke men went back into city, and soon returned with s a shade whiter. Many would permit their wives and children to see what they had seen, and hurried them off to the village of il, seven miles away. Ox carts

all manner of vehicles were ssed into service, in which the d and infirm were hauled, while others walked. Once at the vil-

those who had been tenderly tured were obliged to live for s in sheds, bare mills, factories anything that afforded a roof.

here the women and children re ned, while the men went back to city daily in the hope of rest or, but it was found quite possible. Telephone and teleph wires had gone down, and it necessary to send couriers down mountain to the nearest rail road station, miles away, where unication could be had with capital. The Government acted mptly, but, owing to the state of the roads, it was several days before adequate relief arrived.

REMITTED THE CORPSES.

he authorities quickly saw that all of the dead was out of the stion. In Quezaltenango, the cteries, like those of the city of xico and Central America, are ve ground. They are simply en-

sures, the walls of which are ht or ten feet thick. In these llis are the tombs, one above the other, row on row, around a square losing several acres, and resembling nothing so much as a vast

umber of huge pigeon-holes, the ns being only large enough to contain a single casket. At Quex-

enango the earthquake had burst in many of these tombs, and the blets, with their dead, had been own out into the open. Burial s therefore not possible, and, as decomposing bodies threatened breed a pestilence, cremation waslered by the authorities. Large antities of kerosene were procured, dead gathered into heaps, with nburstable material, the whole sat with the inflammable oil, and torch applied. These funeral res were burning for several days.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

parish priest, going his rounds e July day in a little Irish village a farmer whom he knew well, who was a Protestant, and not member of his flock. says Pat: "Af ye please, yer river e, would ye be so koind as to for a wee drop o' rain come day next, for sorra a thing'll w in me little garden wid the sent hate of the weather."

"I'm sorry to hear it," said the est kindly, "but you must ask my own clergyman, Pat not me." "Ah, shure, yer riverine, and what would I be axin' him to pray for n wid thim cocks o' hay a-stand on his lawn?"

SUITABLE EPITAPH !

well known and highly respected work manufacturer died recently the North of England, and his ordered a very expensive tombstone to be erected in his memory

TRROUBLES OF A GIANT.

EDWARD BEAUPRE TELLS OF HIS MANY TRIALS.

Still, the Man Who Stands 7 Feet 10 Inches High Has Some Advantages.

Edward Beaupre, the young Montana giant, who is 9 feet tall in his silk hat, finds that this world is not made for his convenience. He cannot buy anything that will fit him nor discover anyone with whom he may associate. He is a wonder. He is a freak of nature of immense physical proportions, and figures do not give an adequate idea of what he is. For instance, Beaupre stands 7 feet 10½ inches in his stocking feet and weighs 367 pounds. The average man wears No 8 or 9 shoes. Beaupre's are 22. His neck is two feet around, and his hands, from the wrist to the middle-finger tip, measure over twelve inches. Every piece of his wearing apparel has to be especially made for him. The cost of these is over twice that paid by the ordinary man.

Beaupre is only 21 years old, was born in Montana and is of French parentage. He had some school ing, but not to amount to a great deal. He led the strenuous life of a cowboy and ranch hand on one of the many cattle ranches of the Northwest until he began exhibiting himself.

From babyhood Beaupre was very large. At 9 years he was 6 feet 6 inches tall, and at 17 he reached the 7-foot 1-inch mark. Last year he added another inch and a half to his stature, and is confident that he will go still higher.

The one romantic touch to his freakish life is the wooing of Ella Ewing, the eight-foot giantess of Gorin, Mo. Although the couple have never met, friends have been trying for a long time to make a match between them. In a few weeks Beaupre will journey to the home of the giantess and formally

PRESENT HIS LOVE CASE.

He thinks even if they do not love each other at first they will later, and it will be a good business proposition to them.

The story of Beaupre's life and its trials are best told in his own words:

"My life is not made up of dimes and nickles. I have had my trou bles as well as other people, and maybe my troubles are greater. It isn't all posing and looking pleasant for the thousands of curious people that visit me. I am a prisoner at all times, and cannot afford to wander about the streets and parks, because every time I do it I am robbed of just so many dollars. People who see me in the streets are satisfied and will not pay to look at me. The little exercise I get is in pacing up and down the narrow platform in my exhibition room and the very early morning strolls. I can assure you it is no snap to stand for twelve hours at a stretch and answer the questions of those who pay to see me.

"Probably the question most often asked of me is 'How does it feel to be so large?' Now, I don't know how to answer that, because I have never been anything else but large. Certainly, if I had my way about it I would be of ordinary size, even if I didn't make as much money. I never can find anything to fit and am always running after the carpenter, tailor or hatter to make things for me. I can't keep in the style, because I can't get the things prepared for me.

"If I should tell you my difficulties with people and things it would take up the whole paper. But I will tell a few things. My greatest

list 650 pounds three feet from the ground, and other similar things. That ought to prove that I am not not all 'meat,' as many people think. Of course, this sedentary life that I am now leading does not tend to harden the muscles. A few weeks' training, however, and I can hold my own

WITH THE BEST OF THEM.

"But I suppose I might as well tell something of my advantages as well as disadvantages in this world. I never have any trouble viewing processions or the like. There is no necessity of climbing telegraph poles. All I have to do is to find a comfortable spot on the curbstone and gaze at pleasure over the heads of the people. At the theatres I have no complaint to make. The ordinance providing that ladies remove their bonnets during the play need never have been passed for all I care. I can see all that is going on without the usual rubbering and dodging of heads. I may be some obstruction myself to those behind, but usually I secure a seat to one side.

"Another advantage is in eating. When I go into a restaurant I can get my money's worth. There is seldom any food left for a waiter to take back to the kitchen.

"One of the things that is of more interest to me than almost anything else is my coming trip to Goring, Mo. I intend to propose to Miss Ella Ewing, a young woman nearly eight feet tall. I have never seen her nor written to her, but mutual friends have tried to bring us together.

"I think it quite possible that we might marry for business reasons if for no other. We may, lovi each other at first, but may learn to do so later. Besides the unusual amount of attention we would attract as a team, there is a valuable prize offered in France that is worth looking forward to. A French prince years ago offered a prize to the tallest married couple that present themselves within a certain number of years. With the notoriety that the prize would give us we could tour Europe and do a splendid business.

"The most unpleasant part of my experience is the fear shown me by young children. I am naturally very fond of them, but they seem to have little use for me. I am so large that they are made shy of me. I suppose that comes from reading the children's stories of 'Jack the Giant Killer' and such tales. I can't get any one to dance with me because the ordinary sized woman reaches only a little above my waist. They can't keep out of the way of my feet and there you are! So sometimes I wish I were not so big for this world, where nothing is made for a nine-foot man."

GREAT BRITAIN'S GAIN.

An American Paper's Opinion of the Results of the War.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: It is noteworthy that some American newspapers are still talking nonsense about "the price that staggered humanity" that Great Britain had to pay for the conquest of the South African republics, the worthlessness of the conquest and Great Britain's loss of prestige as a result of the conflict.

It is evident that these newspapers are drawing their facts from their imaginations or have allowed their prejudices to cloud their common sense.

As for the price that staggered humanity; it was paid in money and in men. As for the money, it has been authoritatively stated that the entire expense of the Boer war will not equal the empire's income from

THE PASSING OF A FOOD

PENNIMCAN WAS OF GREAT VALUE 50 YEARS AGO.

Composed of Buffalo Meat, Pound ed Fine, and Mixed With Melted Fat.

.Fifty years ago pemmican was to the shifting and scant population of the Northwest what flour is in the present day to English-speaking peoples in most civilized portions of the globe—the staple and most common food of the country. Then it was always made from the buffalo, which covered the Western plains. The great fur corporation known as the Hudson Bay Company bought hundreds of bags of the dark, nutritious compound annually from the Indians for use at its trading posts scattered over the vast wilderness stretching from the Red River and Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains, and from the two Saskatchewan to the Arctic Sea, a region then designated Prince Rupert's Land.

Pemmican (or, more properly, pineecon) is a Cree word meaning a mixture, or something made with fat. It was composed of buffalo meat dried in the sun and pounded fine, mixed with melted fat, and was sewn up in sacks made from the raw hide of the buffalo, with the hair outside. It did not look inviting, but, was, in fact, wholesome, strong food, which would keep for years. If the buffalo was important to the fur trader, the ungainly animal was likewise to the red man, for it furnished him with everything his heart could desire, or with the means of procuring it. And as, owing to the migratory instincts of the herds, which took them first into the recognized territory of one tribe and next into that of an enemy, fresh meat was not always obtainable, pemmican was the form in which the Indian preserved and laid away his store of provisions against

THE DAY OF SCARCITY.

Omitting the excitement of the hunt and substituting domestic herds for the wild ones of the plains, a description of pemmican-making by the Indians a quarter of a century ago will give an idea of what might have been witnessed at Duck Lake in the summer of 1899. Intelligence that a band of buffaloes was in the vicinity threw the Indian camp at once into a state of violent excitement. Men rushed from the lodges buckling on quivers and arrows and belts of cartridges, women talked and gesticulated, boys rushed wildly about shouting shrilly to one another, the horse herd was driven in, and in a few minutes the bucks, mounted on their "buffalo runners" and under the direction of the chief of the hunt, moved in a silent body out of the camp. On nearing the herd, advantage was taken of each slight rise or dip to cover the approach, which was always up wind, so that the wary brutes should not catch the scent. Stealthily they rode, one behind another, until concealment was no longer possible. Then, at a signal from their chief, they burst upon the open plain, and dashed, yelling, at the top speed of their trained horses at the startled herd.

Usually it was some distance away perhaps half a mile, and it took a good horse to overhaul a buffalo. Once up with the straining animals, however, their pace slackened, and the rest was comparatively easy. Onward galloped the hunters between the long, undulating files of shaggy brown backs, picking out the fat cows and the young bulls at their leisure. And as a feathered shaft left the snapping bowstring and a stricken beast tottered and went down the land trembled

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SUITABLE EPITAPH !

A well known and highly respected
work manufacturer died recently
in the North of England, and his
order a very expensive tomb-
stone to be erected in his memory.
He was much perturbed, for no
taph submitted to her did she
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diligent search, she discovered
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cian in a Manchester cemetery. Now,
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that he who runs may read, that
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WOMAN'S DIPLOMACY.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs.
Rkins, "do you think we shall ever
rich enough to own a yacht?"

"I shouldn't be surprised."

"When we can afford it you will
me a yacht, won't you?"

Certainly."

Well, Charley, dear, I know you
a business man, and I know you
me to be a business woman,
you will give a new hat and a
gown and a new coat now, I
n't say a word about the yacht.
t that a lovely discount for
h?"

A BETTER TOOL.

An Irishman was walking with a
past a jewelry shop. The win-
v was filled with precious stones.
Wouldn't you like to have your
k?" asked Larry.

"Not me pick," said Mike, "but
shovel."

lderly Sergeant (entering barrack
m)—"Any complaints to be
de?" "Yes," shouted a private,
"meat was all bones to-day."
id you ever see meat without
ies?" asked the sergeant, laugh-
."Yes, sir," replied the private.
usages!"

Does Daisy flirt?" "Flirt. Why
other day, before she discovered
mistake, she was waxing for
minutes at a scarecrow in a
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"Probably the question most often asked of me is 'How does it feel to be so large?' Now, I don't know how to answer that, because I have never been anything else but large. Certainly, if I had my way about it I would be of ordinary size, even if I didn't make as much money. I never can find anything to fit and am always running after the carpenter, tailor or bather to make things for me. I can't keep in the style, because I can't get the things prepared for me.

"If I should tell you my difficulties with people and things it would take up the whole paper. But I will tell a few things. My greatest trouble is with the street cars. They were not made for me, and it is with them I have had the most difficulty. My patience is sorely taxed. The doors of the cars are so low that I have to bend like a jackknife to get through them. And when I am in, the seats are so low that my legs spread across the aisle. Passengers getting on and off stamping over my feet and there is complaining on both sides. I can't hold on to the straps, because I touch the roof of the car with my hat. So what am I to do?

"Walk? Well, may be. But I am sure to attract a crowd and the small boy is very annoying.

"I get into a lot of trouble over my walking. I draw a crowd, the street is blocked, and the police get after me for obstructing the sidewalk or

DISTURBING THE PEACE.

I have never been arrested, but have been so near it that there's no fun. Only the other day I went into a bank to cash a check. I took a place in the waiting line, but long before it came my turn at the window a large crowd had congregated. The bank's business was stopped and the cashier so aggravated that he ordered me out of the bank. We nearly came to blows and I threatened to pull him over the counter.

"I can't sleep comfortably when I am traveling because the berths in the cars are so small. I have to double up in such shape that rest is impossible. I might put my feet out the window, I suppose, but there would be danger in that. Some day, if I stay in this show business long enough, I will have a car of my own. Then traveling will be a pleasure.

"I have to refuse invitations to dinner because the tables and chairs are so small. If I sit down to the ordinary table I can't come within reaching distance of it because my knees are in the way. So what am I to do but eat standing up or in my own room. I might dine off the mantelpiece with some degree of comfort, but that would be called unconventional. Hacks it is impossible for me to ride in. I can barely squeeze myself into them.

"You want me to tell you how I grew so large? Well, I don't know. I just growed, that's all. My Parents are French. My father is five feet eight inches tall, and my mother but five feet four inches. None of the other members of my family is large. When I was nine years old I was 6½ feet tall and could do a man's work. When I was 16 years old I left home and went cow punching.

It took a very large horse to carry me, and I had some difficulty in always finding one to keep my feet off the ground. I had an advantage over the other boys, however, because very few horses could throw me. I can wind my feet completely around the animal and it's all day with him. My great weight and height make it a hard task for horses to shake me off.

"I am proud of some of my feats of strength. I have held an iron ball weighing 250 pounds at arm's length for half a minute. I can

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It is evident that these newspapers are drawing their facts from their imaginations or have allowed their prejudices to cloud their common sense.

As for the price that staggered humanity; it was paid in money and in men. As for the money, it has been authoritatively stated that the entire expense of the Boer war will not equal the empire's income from ordinary sources for a single year. As for the men, the British army lost permanently 22,240 officers and men, killed in action, died of wounds, died of disease, killed by accident. The "morning slate" of the Union army after the battle of Gettysburg showed that it was weaker by 24,000 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing, than it was when the battle began.

As for the worthlessness of the conflict, Great Britain has gained two great colonies and loyal allegiance to the empire of a brave and warlike people of Teuton stock; she has established herself in South Africa beyond the possibility of European interference and has laid broad and deep the foundation for a splendid development of her colonial power in that part of the world.

As for the prestige, Great Britain said flatly and defiantly to all her continental enemies, "Hands off!" And they growled and made faces and obeyed orders. There was much talk about Russia's opportunity, and France's opportunity, and Germany's opportunity, while "all Great Britain's military strength was concentrated in South Africa." But it all ended in talk. The loss of prestige seems to be all on the side of Great Britain's enemies when the facts of the case are fairly considered.

The American who dislikes Great Britain and would rejoice to see her humbled is within his rights. This is a free country. But the anti-British American who thinks that the progress and outcome of the Boer war have in any degree contributed to bring about the result he desires, is foolishly deceiving himself.

MALE BRIDES.

It had rained all the long dreary day, and his golden curls were tattered and wet, and his nice collar hung limp down his slender shoulders when he came home at a quarter past four o'clock, and threw his school books at the cat which lay beside the hearth.

"Grandpa," he said, softly, as he came to where the old man was quietly sitting, smoking and thinking. "I thought all brides were of the female sex."

"They are, child, they are. Why do you make such an odd remark?"

"Because, grandpa, in looking over my geography lesson I came upon the Hellespont. Are they females, too? And, if so, why are they called 'he'?"

MODERN CONVENiences.

The prospective tenant went with the agent to the house which was for rent, but found the place unsatisfactory.

"I'm not very well impressed with it," he said. "The yard is too small there's hardly room for a single flower-bed."

"It is small," replied the agent. "But—er—couldn't you use folding flower-beds?"

Britain's national wealth is increasing about three-pence a day per head of population.

Then, at a signal from their chief, they burst upon the open plain, and dashed, yelling, at the top speed of their trained horses at the startled herd.

Usually it was some distance away perhaps half a mile, and it took a good horse to overhaul a buffalo. Once up with the straining animals, however, their pace slackened, and the rest was comparatively easy. Onward galloped the hunters between the long, undulating files of shaggy brown backs, picking out the fat cows and the young bulls at their leisure. And as a feathered shaft left the snapping bowstring and a stricken beast tottered and went down, the loud, triumphant cry of the hunter rang out, and he tossed a moccasin or a beaded fire bag beside it to mark his kill, and then flew on.

The chase might last as long as the horses' wind. When it was over the women came with the ponies and the trailing travoys upon

THE FIELD OF SLAUGHTER.

The carcasses were soon stripped of their hairy coats, the meat packed on the travoys, the bones broken and the marrow extracted, and, loaded with the red spoil, the whole party returned to camp. Here, in an incredibly short time the meat was cut into wide, thin sheets and hung upon pole frames in the sun and wind to dry. After a day or two these sheets were removed and spread upon the clean prairie grass, where, if the weather continued fair, they soon became as hard as shingles. They were then placed upon a hide threshing floor, with the sides elevated on short pegs to form a sort of basin and beaten with hails or between stones until the meat was reduced almost to a powder. The strange thing was that, if properly handled, the flesh seidom, if ever, became at all tainted, though in any other than the dry, pure atmosphere of the Northwest such a method of preparing it would doubtless be impossible.

Meanwhile the marrow and other choice fat had been rendered, and bags, some 2x1½ feet of raw buffalo hide, doubled over at the bottom and sewn up at the sides with the sinew of the animal, made for the reception of the pemmican. The melted fat was next poured over the shredded meat in the threshing basin, and the whole mixed to the consistency of paste. That was the pemmican. It was shoveled into the sacks, pounded down, and after the tops had been sewn up and the bags jumped to make them flat, the cooled pemmican packages were solid and almost as hard as so many boulders. When you desired to eat pemmican you chopped a piece off with an axe, sack and all. The meat was already cooked in a measure by sun, wind and hot fat, but if you preferred, after tearing off the adhering hide, you could fry it in a pan or boil it in a pot.

NEW POTATOES FOR OLD.

Here is a way in which imitation new potatoes are made: Late in the season, after other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late and good-keeping potatoes. These potatoes are dug up, buried in heaps in the open field, and left until spring opens and the new potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened, and the potatoes dipped into a boiling solution to curl the skin. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article.

HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT TO DO WITH CHEESE.

Lovers of cheese will appreciate so-called dream cakes, which have almost superseded Welsh rabbit. Spread thin slices of bread with butter; make these into sandwiches with grated or finely cut cheese and prepared mustard for a filling, and fry in a little hot butter, browning them well on both sides. Still another excellent cheese dish consists of cheese added to a good cream sauce and poured over sliced toast.

Bites of cheese, either cream or the harder cheeses, should never be thrown away, for several varieties can be blended together with added seasoning with excellent effect. For example, cream cheese and Roquefort cheese can be mashed together with a fork and mixed with a little butter and rolled into balls with the hand and served with salad. Cream cheese is savory made into balls, the seasoning depending largely upon the palates of the persons to whom it is to be served. Chopped chives, onion or parsley can be added to it and a little cream if it is too stiff. It can be arranged on a plate in a mound or rolled into balls.

There are many ways of arranging crackers with cheese to serve with salad. Either crisp soda crackers or water biscuits are used. When the water biscuit is to be prepared, it should be moistened with hot water and treated with a little melted butter and French mustard; then sprinkle with a layer of grated cheese and sprinkle with paprika. Place them in a hot oven until the cream is hot and creamy.

Cheese Canapes.—Cut bread into slices one-half inch thick; stamp them with a biscuit cutter into circles; then, moving the cutter to one side, cut them into crescent form, or if preferred, cut the bread into strips three inches long, and one and one-half inches wide. Fry them in a little butter on both sides to an amber color; cover them with a thick layer of grated cheese, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne. Fifteen minutes before the time to serve place them in the oven to soften the cheese. Serve at once very hot.

Cheese Patties.—Make some small round croustades, dip them in butter and toast them in the oven to a delicate color. Fill the mixture with two ounces of grated cheese, one-half tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of milk, a little salt and pepper; place the croustades again in the oven to melt the cheese; serve hot.

Cheese Souffle.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one-half cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, three eggs, one cupful grated cheese. Put the butter into a saucepan, and when it is melted, stir in the flour and let it cook a minute, bat not color, stirring all the time; add one-half cupful of milk slowly and stir till smooth; then add salt and cayenne. Remove from the fire and add, stirring constantly, the beaten yolks of three eggs and a cupful of grated American cheese; replace it on the fire and stir until the cheese is melted and the paste smooth and consistent. Do not cook too long for the butter will separate. Pour the mixture on a buttered dish and set away to cool. When ready to use stir into it lightly the well-beaten whites of three eggs, turn it into a pudding dish and bake in a hot oven

little cayenne. Bake in a quick oven about eighteen minutes.

ONE WOMAN'S CHAT.

Relaxation is the great principle that physicians are trying to teach women nowadays. Recreation need not always consist of social diversion, of the theatre or of a shopping trip, although all are excellent in their way. But people must vary their routine. Men in business life usually have this variety, but nine women out of ten, especially housekeeping women, will go through the same round of duties and pleasures 365 days in the year.

If you begin to suffer from the depression, the despondency, that so often is the precursor of nervous breakdowns, seek a change of some sort. Do something that you are not accustomed to do. Get a flood of new thoughts and new ideas percolating through your mind, and before you know it you will be laughing at the idea of despondency from imagined illness or any other cause.

If a woman wishes to see herself in a mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly so as possible, she should keep the surface of her glass highly polished, and have a plentiful supply of white—not cream—gauze of fine Indian lawn. Gather the material at the centre of the top and let it fall on either side, framing the glass with soft folds of pure white. A draped mirror always gives a more becoming reflection than one with a hard frame.

According to a writer in a medical journal, the heavy hats that some women affect injure their nerves.

Large hats weigh too heavily upon the fragile feminine cranium and affect the blood vessels and nerves. The writer also insists that the effort to keep large and heavy hats at the right angle imposes a heavy strain upon the nerves of the wearers.

In trimming underwear try this method of treating the lace. Let it be an inexpensive novelty lace or an imitation, and outline the figures with coarse wash silk. Go around them in a running stitch and when you have finished note the elegant appearance the lace will have. It will look curiously like net lace with appliqued figures; and the beauty of it is that it will launder a thousand times as well after the treatment, so that the second estate of that lace will be better than the first.

STARCH FOR LACES.

Laces are worn so much that directions for doing them up are specially helpful.

To starch lace mix one tablespoonful of starch with two tablespoonsfuls of cold water and pour on this one pint of boiling water. Place on the fire and add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of gum arabic which has been soaked in one tablespoonful of cold water. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the while. Strain through cheese cloth. For laces in which only a suggestion of starch is desired double the quantity of water. For heavy laces that are required to be rather stiff use only half the quantity of water.

Gum arabic starch is made by putting one-fourth of an ounce of the best white gum arabic in a cup of wide-mouthed bottle with one gill of cold water. Let it soak for two or three hours, then place in a basin of cold water and put on the fire to dissolve. Stir frequently; strain through cheese cloth. This makes a very stiff starch. For articles that need to be only slightly stiffened a quart of water or even more may be added to the dissolved gum arabic.

PERPETUAL FRESH EGGS.

Eggs from New Zealand as fresh as

ON THE FARM.

LARGE AND SMALL COWS.

Sometimes the question seems pertinent to the dairyman whether a small cow will not eat less than a large cow, and give a correspondingly greater amount of milk and cream for the food actually consumed. It naturally appears as if the small cows were better adapted to milk and cream producing, while the heavy animals were better fitted for beef purposes. In a way, our breeds are thus divided into small dairy cows, and the large beef animals. There have been a number of experiments conducted in recent years at the different experiment stations which will help one to arrive at some sort of conclusion to guide him in the selection of animals. Out of several hundred cows tested, with the light ones averaging 980 pounds each, and the large ones 1,200 pounds each, it was found that the milk of the small cow was uniformly richer in fat than the large ones, and that the large cows ate a greater amount of food than the smaller ones, although according to their weight were actually smaller eaters. This latter, however, was beside the point, and had nothing to do with the question under consideration.

But another point which was brought out in these tests showed that the small cow did not have everything its own way. The small animals showed an actual loss in milk production. Both relatively and absolutely they produced less milk than the large cows. This partly evened up matters in the question of richness of milk and smaller amount of food eaten. The large cows were found to be more persistent milkers than the smaller ones, but the small cows while giving out in milk showed a quicker tendency to fatten up on the same food. Consequently, when the milk decreased they could be prepared for the market in much less time for the same amount of food.

In a way these experiments did not prove anything which could be used as infallible rules. The small cow had its advantages, and likewise the large cow. It is impossible to say which is the better. The two will always have their friends, and good individuals of any fine breed are after all the one thing we must aim for.

THE SKIMMING OF MILK.

There are great objections to having to care for on the farm, and haul to the factory, a large bulk of milk, when only the cream is needed, and any system which does away with the seemingly useless labor of handling eight or ten pounds for the delivery of one, will be most welcome. In the season of bad roads it is difficult to carry large loads of cans, and sometimes it is impossible to transport milk to the creamery when cream alone might be carried. Besides the advantage of having to haul only a small amount instead of a large amount, it is an advantage to have cream removed on the farm so that skim-milk may be fed when fresh. The gathered cream system with deep-set milk gives these results only partially.

The plan of having small separators on the farms of patrons is being tried in some districts. The skim-milk is thus made immediately available for feeding and the cream alone needs to be cooled, cared for and hauled. It is a natural development of the cream-gathering plan, and if successful will be widely

used, they should be grown as far apart as possible, although as already stated, there will be danger of mixing. It is advisable to use any seed that is over one year old, if it can be avoided. Save seed only from the best plants. Any vegetable that is not good enough for table use should not be selected for seed production. The early maturing plant will furnish seed that may be relied upon for early maturity. In saving cabbage seed save it from the seed t is produced from the full head not the stump. The seedsman destroys every plant that is not up to the highest standard. Remember too, that when the same stock used for several years, on the ground, it will likely deteriorate. Fresh stock should be occasion introduced and even if it comes from an adjoining farm, it will probably be better than our seed.

BENEFITS OF NEW SOIL.

This Man Said He Would Try If He Ever Had the Chance.

When John Dalton came back from the asylum where he had gone to place his wife, his neighbor, Perry met him at the station and went home with him, that he might enter the empty house alone. Old man was stunned and dazed.

"I don't know what ailed Mary," he said, dully. "You see how cold and snug this house is? She ways kept things so. Up before dawn, milking and baking and washing. Same thing done at the same hour year in and year out. hadn't complained of sickness forty years. Then, all at once, began talking of an iron bar around her jaws and queer pains in her head."

"She seldom went into town, she?" asked Perry.

"Never, hardly. I'm not much a hand for gadding about to no purpose. She used to want to go to church Sundays, but I didn't like to hitch up when there was work to do. But I wish now done that for Mary."

"She didn't visit much with neighbors, either, did she?" as Perry.

"No. That was my doing. When the day's work is done, I used to put on my slippers and rest, then to bed, and not go skirmish about or having a lot of company."

He was silent awhile. "I do know what ailed Mary," he said again. "She would sit looking nothing, straight ahead of her, the hour, and then cry and yet always saying she had no trouble. And she got weaker every day and then her mind went altogether. She didn't know me, nor even own name."

"She will be cured in that satirium," said Perry, cheerfully and come home well in spring." He watched his old neighbor furtively a while, and then said,

"Do you know, Dalton, some years ago my wife and daughter got poorly and irritable. I thought steady work and loneliness were the cause. So I got that piano, and paid for a year's lesson for Susy. We had music and singing every evening, and the young folks would gather in with reading clubs. Then I took two three papers; my wife is a hand at guessing the riddles. Once a year I took her an' Susy to town for a week."

"Yes," said Dalton, dryly. "spent a lot of money, I've heard. It's bringing me in good interest."

They sat in silence a while. Perry put his hand on the old man's knee. "When she comes back, if ever does come, I'd open up life a bit. Dalton. You know

melted, stir in the flour and let it cook a minute, bat not color, stirring all the time; add one-half cupful of milk slowly and stir till smooth; then add salt and cayenne. Remove from the fire and add, stirring constantly, the beaten yolks of three eggs and a cupful of grated American cheese; replace it on the fire and stir until the cheese is melted and the paste smooth and consistent. Do not cook too long for the butter will separate. Pour the mixture on a buttered dish and set away to cool. When ready to use stir into it slightly the well-beaten whites of three eggs, turn it into a pudding dish and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes. Do not open the oven door for ten minutes, do not slam the oven door, do not move the souffle until after fifteen minutes. Serve it at once, as any souffle must go directly to the table or it will fall.

Cheese Straws.—Mix with one cupful of flour one-half cupful of grated Parmesan cheese, a dash of cayenne, one-half tablespoonful salt and the yolk of one egg. Then add enough water to make a paste sufficiently consistent to roll. Place it on a board and roll into one-quarter inch thickness. Cut it into narrow strips and roll so each piece will be the size and length of a lead pencil. Place them in a baking tin and press each end to the pan so they will not crack. Bake a light brown in a moderate oven. Serve with salad or soup. These straws will keep for several days, and should be heated just before serving.

Cottage Cheese.—Place a handful of milk which has soured enough to become thick or clabbered over a pan of hot water. Let it heat slowly until the whey has separated from the curd; do not let it boil or the curd will become tough; then strain it through a cloth and press out all the whey. Stir into the curd enough butter, cream and salt to make it a little moist and a good flavor, work it well with a spoon until it becomes fine grained and consistent; then mold it into balls of any size desired.

Few housekeepers know anything about cheese soup. It is made of one and a half cupfuls of flour, one pint of rich cream, four tablespoonfuls of butter, four of grated Parmesan cheese, a speck of cayenne, two eggs, three quarts of clear soup stock. Mix flour, cream, butter, cheese and pepper together; place the basin in another of hot water, and stir until the mixture becomes a smooth, firm paste. Break into it the two eggs and mix quickly and thoroughly. Cook two minutes longer and set away to cool; when cold roll into balls about the size of an American walnut. When the balls are formed drop them into boiling water and cook gently five minutes. Place several balls in each plate and pour the boiling soup over them. It is also well to serve finely grated Parmesan cheese with the soup.

Cheese Ramekins.—Put half a cup of milk over the fire with half a cup of grated bread crumbs. Stir this until smooth; then add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and three tablespoonfuls of butter. Stir one minute; add salt and pepper to season; remove from fire and add the yolks of three eggs, then the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, mixing in carefully. Turn into a deep baking dish and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

Cheese Drops.—Put six tablespoonfuls of boiling water into a small pan. When boiling add half a level tablespoonful of flour, one and a half eggs unbeaten, adding one, then beating well, then add the half and beat again. Drop from a spoon on a buttered pan, brush with egg and a sprinkle with grated cheese and a

half the quantity of water.

Gum arabic starch is made by putting one-fourth of an ounce of the best white gum arabic in a cup of wide-mouthed bottle with one gill of cold water. Let it soak for two or three hours, then place in a basin of cold water and put on the fire to dissolve. Stir frequently; strain through cheese cloth. This makes a very stiff starch. For articles that need to be only slightly stiffened a quart of water or even more may be added to the dissolved gum arabic.

PERPETUAL FRESH EGGS.

Eggs from New Zealand as fresh as the day they were laid mark the latest stride in food preservation. Some remarkable official experiments and tests with a case of eggs from that colony, treated by the "Ellis" system, were carried out recently at the offices of the Agent-General for New Zealand in Victoria street. The eggs were shipped among the ordinary cargo and not in the refrigerating rooms, and proved to be fresh and good in taste and smell although four months old. The "Ellis" system is not one of preservation in lime or coating with preservatives, and as Mr. Ellis has preserved eggs for twenty months, a revolution in the egg trade may possibly ensue as the result of his discovery. This is comforting to the egg-troubled mind. In future, eggs may be almost any age you like and yet be "new laid."

CHURCH-GOING ANIMALS.

There is a dove in Lewiston, Maine, which has been a regular attendant at church for eight or ten years, being attracted by the music, of which it is very fond. After church the dove is taken to the Sunday School class by a boy, and seems to enjoy the proceedings. Unlike many church-goers, the weather makes no difference to the dove, but every Sunday, summer or winter, it is at its post on the organ. There is a church bell on Salt Lake City's east side that seems to have a peculiar attraction for the dogs in the vicinity. Each Sabbath morning, as soon as the bell begins its noise, many of the canines in the neighborhood prick up their ears and start in single file for the church. Arriving there, they array themselves in front and start a howling obbligato. This beautiful vocal effort is persevered in so long as the bell keeps going, and when it stops the dogs feel that their duty has been done, and, dropping their ears and voices, start home again.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Great boaster, little doer.—French proverb.

A fool sometimes gives good counsel.—Spanish proverb.

An angry man heeds no counsel.—Portuguese proverb.

The most learned are not the wisest.—Dutch proverb.

He who knows but little quickly tells it.—Italian proverb.

Sleep over it and you will come to a resolution.—Spanish proverb.

He who would relish his food must not see it cooked.—Italian proverb.

Love without return is like a question without an answer.—German proverb.

"How did it happen that Miss Singleton refused to marry the young clergyman?" "Why, when he proposed to her, she, being a little deaf, thought he was asking her to subscribe to the organ fund. So she told him she had promised her money to some other mission."

There are about 330,000 donkeys in the British Isles. Spain and Portugal have between them over 23 millions.

ing on them. So I got that organ, and paid for a year's les for Susy. We had music and singing every evening, and the folks would gather in with reading clubs. Then I took two three papers; my wife is a hand at guessing the riddles, once a year I took her an' Susy to town for a week."

"Yes," said Dalton, dryly, "spent a lot of money. I've heard 'It's bringing me in good est."

They sat in silence a while. Perry put his hand on the old n knee. "When she comes back, i ever does come, I'd open up life her a bit, Dalton. You know it is with potatoes. You plant best kind in good ground, and yield splendid crops for a year two. Then they begin to dw and rot."

"Of course the ground runs They need new soil."

"Yes. You plant them in a ferent lot, and they yield big, thy crops. Human beings are them, Dalton. You've got to new the soil, give them fresh for their minds, or they'll dw and rot."

Dalton did not speak for a time. "There's something in it, said, finally. "I'll do different ever have the chance."

IT PUZZLED HIM.

It is said of a former Marquis Townshend that when young and gaged in a battle he saw a dimer at his side killed by a ca ball, which scattered his brains every direction. His eyes were once fixed on the ghastly ol which seemed to engross thoughts. A superior officer ob him, supposed he was intimed at the sight, and addressed in a manner to cheer his sp "Oh!" said the young marquis, calmness, but severity, "I am frightened. I am puzzled to out how any man with such a ctiy of brains ever came here!"

STATE THEATRES.

The King and Queen of Rou are about to establish little trees in all the rural communes their kingdom. In these the villagers will give, once or a week, moral plays, having as object the inculcation of reli and social precepts. The first the theatres will be built on or the Royal estates.

ANCIENT DRAUGHTBOARD

What is described as an a "draught board" has been disc ed in Crete. It must by all counts be a fine piece of work, it is composed of natural cry ivory, gold, and silver, but it is no means unique. Chess, dra or the game from which both arived, was known to nearly al ancient civilizations, and Greek Egyptian boards are by no n uncommon.

LIFTING A SKY SCRAPE

A heavy and delicate piece o derpinning under rather unusual ditions has been successfully ac plished on Lower Broadway, York, where one end of a tall building adjacent to a taller office building has been raised ly two inches and underpinned out perceptibly impairing the i ty of the brickwork, stone mry, or plaster, or even disturbing alignment of the lifts and other chinery in use.

HOW TO GROW SEEDS.

If one is determined to grow his own vegetable seed there are some rules that must be observed, if a reasonable degree of success is to be expected. To prevent crossing only one variety of any species should be grown the same year, a related variety the next, and so on, there will be no crossing. If different varie

In spite of hard times, the of farm animals in Germany is creasing at the rate of four mil a year.

are grown, they should be grown far apart as possible, although already stated, there will even be danger of mixing. It is not wise to use any seed that is over one year old, if it can be avoided.

Save seed only from the very best plants. Any vegetable that is not good enough for table use should be selected for seed production. The early maturing plant will furnish seed that may be relied upon for early maturity. In saving vegetable seed save it from the seed that produced from the full head and not the stump. The seedsmen destroy every plant that is not up to the highest standard. Remember, that when the same stock is used for several years, on the same ground, it will likely deteriorate. Fresh stock should be occasionally introduced and even if it comes from an adjoining farm, it will probably be better than our seed.

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"She seldom went into town, did she?" asked Perry.

"Never, hardly. I'm not much of a hand for gadding about to no purpose. She used to want to go into church Sundays, but I didn't just kee to hutch up when there was no work to do. But I wish now I'd done that for Mary."

"She didn't visit much with the neighbors, either, did she?" asked Perry.

"No. That was my doing, too. When the day's work is done, I want to put on my slippers and rest, and then to bed, and not go skirmishing about or having a lot of company."

He was silent awhile. "I don't know what ailed Mary," he said again. "She would sit looking at nothing, straight ahead of her, by the hour, and then cry and cry, it always saying she had no trouble. And she got weaker every day, until her mind went altogether. He didn't know me, nor even her own name."

"She will be cured in that sanatorium," said Perry, cheerfully, and come home well in the spring."

He watched his old neighbor furtively a while, and then said:

"Do you know, Dalton, some years ago my wife and daughter got peevish and irritable. I thought the ready work and loneliness were telling on them. So I got that parlor organ, and paid for a year's lessons for Susy. We had music and singing every evening, and the young folks would gather in with their reading clubs. Then I took two or three papers; my wife is a main hand at guessing the riddles. And once a year I took her an' Susy up to town for a week."

"Yes," said Dalton, dryly. "You spent a lot of money, I've heard."

"It's bringing me in good interest."

They sat in silence a while. Then Jerry put his hand on the old man's knee. "When she comes back, if she ever does come, I'd open up life for a bit. Dalton. You know how

BRITAIN AFTER THE WAR

A VERY STRIKING VIEW BY A LEADING JOURNAL.

The Fortnightly Review Says Imperial Expansion Has Reached Its Limit.

With the peace of Pretoria it is a remarkable probability that England has fought her last war of conquest and touched the limit of her expansion. The South African struggle can never be regarded as a detached episode or even as an unavoidable crisis in the long work of bringing the two races nearer to a final adjustment of their relations. It was part of a wider question and formed the necessary climax of British development in the last continent that remained to be thrown open to colonial enterprise. The whole earth has been staked out so far as it was possible for local conflicts and settlements to decide. In the problems of the nearer and the further East, we have history moving back to where it began; and as it is unlikely that they can be solved except by Armageddon or an Aeneas of the world, they may be allowed to wait indefinitely for solution. Even if the partition of China should ever be undertaken, the United States would have to take over our share, and those who advocate that we should place ourselves in permanently irreconcilable contact with Russia by the seizure of southern Persia will find less and less support from a sane nation. No. Three centuries after Elizabeth, let us say of the expansion of England—it is finished.

What England has now to deal with is the enormous work of keeping a quarter of the globe and a third of its population permanently under the control of the least numerous and prolific of its four principal white peoples, and it may be safely suggested that we have failed as yet to grasp the real magnitude and even the nature of the task to which we are committed.

One of the chief causes of our tendency to comparative ineffectiveness is that the energies of forty millions of white people in these islands, of fifty millions including the colonies, are immeasurably more dispersed and overloaded than those of the United States or Germany, with their larger and more rapidly increasing population. We cannot have so much of our best ability employed in India and Egypt, for instance, without losing some of the force which would have contributed to maintain our eminence at home in government, science, and business. As it is, we have now brought under our power, direct or veiled, more than twelve million square miles of territory, and more than

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS of men. Language is helpless to bring home to the British mind a proper conception of the stupendous disproportion between its moral and mental energies and the political task it has undertaken. If Englishmen were beyond comparison the ablest, freshest, best trained and most numerous of all ruling races, present or past, the maintenance of empire would tax all their qualities.

If the Anglo-American world were united to support the burden, the strength available would be no more than sufficient. In the meantime, the fact remains that we have added to our responsibilities, since the flag was first hoisted in the Transvaal, territory equal to the whole area of the United States, though we had held more than twice as much before.

As the only certain periodical test of the quality of a nation, no substitute for war has been discovered.

not progressed. America is developing every day a thousand fresh forms of energy and inventiveness. Germany in a single generation has developed in spite of militarism and protection a manufacturing activity which is almost as extensive as our own. The nation of metaphysicians and musicians has surpassed us in technique of industry, and the greatest military people is deeply advanced in the work of creating for itself a wholly fresh form of national power in the shape of a fleet, much more compactly organized and rather more competently managed, than our own. In the case both of the German Empire and the United States there has been an immense progress in their position relative to ours. The experiences of the war ought to have satisfied us that if we have not degenerated absolutely, we have not developed, and, what is far more serious, that we show more alarming symptoms of losing the power to develop than have appeared at any previous period in our history.

What may be said of our passive qualities after the war cannot be said of our active. If we are to measure by the extent of our preoccupation with the things of the mind and the things of the spirit, then the war has shown that in the last half century there has been a great moral retrogression.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE has become our religion. Disbelief in every sort of earnestness has become our special form of infidelity. There is no fanaticism among us, but there is also nothing that deserves the name of faith. Even the cult of empire, sincere and instinctive as it is, is far too diffuse and vague, far too lacking in all the force and definition of thorough purpose, to be worthy of the name of faith. It is a sentiment which tends to resolve itself into one prolonged reverie leading us away from the action of the matter. "We have a world of apprehension here, but not the form of that we should attend." Infinitely more vigorous and alert was the temper of the nation as a whole in the epoch of the Crimean War. Intellectually we are now the least alive of all the great peoples. When Sir Ian Hamilton remarked before the Committee on Military Education that "it is not for to show keenness," he laid his finger upon the national complaint with admirable exactness and simplicity. It is amazing to pretend that everything which seizes strongly upon men is presumably false, and that the depreciation of all decisive and strenuous conviction is the pre-eminent proof of national wisdom. If conviction ventures to show itself not only vehement, but original, it is forthwith doubly damned. So far from believing that "provident fear is the mother of safety," we are determined not to be alarmed, and whenever facts show a disagreeable tendency we deny that they mean what they seem to mean until they are consummated by a catastrophe almost beyond the reach of remedy.

SAVING IN GOOD ROADS.

An Indian engineer has been estimating the cost of transportation by road and has produced a strong argument for the very best roads. He figures that the cost of moving one ton by horse power over one mile of dry, sandy road is 64 cents; over wet sand, 32 cents; over ruts and mud, 39 cents; over broken stone and ruts, 26 cents; over an earth road that is dry and hard, 18 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition, 8 cents; over a compact gravel road, 8.8 cents; over stone paving, 5.33 cents; over asphalt, 2.7 cents. The engineer argues that if wagon transportation at a cost of five cents a mile a ton

TRAINING OF POLICEMEN

ROUTINE THROUGH WHICH THE RECRUIT IS PUT.

Instruction in Drill, Athletics, Revolver Practice and Civil Law.

The life of a Toronto policeman, especially during the period of probation, is not a pleasant one, as the twenty odd men who are now undergoing instruction have discovered. From 9 o'clock in the morning till midnight these young men are engaged in the various duties required of them before they are allowed to wear a uniform and a "beat" assigned them to cover alone. The probationary period generally is from three to four months, and at the end of that time the recruit is supposed to have acquired sufficient knowledge of the duties of a policeman to be placed in the lowest class.

The majority of applications for positions on the force come from the country, and the applicants generally are strong, healthy, and well-developed young men. When the force is to be strengthened, the chief of police notifies the applicants that they shall attend his office on a certain date. If 20 men are required, probably 45 are called up for preliminary examination. The applicant must be 21 years of age, weigh 160 pounds, and stand 5 feet 10 inches in his stockings. He must also pass an examination in "reading, writing, and arithmetic." Out of the 45, the first 25 are sent to the doctor for medical examination. This is the hardest trial for an anxious applicant, as the least defect physically disqualifies him. If the 25 men are all

"MEDICALLY FIT," the number required, 20, are immediately sworn in, and the remaining five notified that they will be called upon when wanted.

As soon as the applicant is sworn in he is placed on the pay roll, at the rate of \$1.35 a day. Then his troubles begin. Every morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, he is required to put in an hour in the gymnasium, jumping, running, exercising on the bars, and the traveling rings. Then he visits the Armories, where he is drilled by a constable specially detailed for this purpose. He is marched up and down the drill-hall, and given the regular drill of a military recruit for one hour. He then reports at the station, and studies the rules and regulations, making himself conversant with the civic by-laws and the regulations governing the conduct of a policeman. At noon he is given an hour and a half for lunch, and in the afternoon repeats the performance of the morning.

In the evening he is given the opportunity to become thoroughly posted in the city's patrol system. At eight o'clock he accompanies a regular officer on duty, and continues on the beat until 12 o'clock. Then he reports off until the morning. This daily grind becomes monotonous to the recruit, and all are glad when they are given regular duty. Out of the recent batch of recruits, several failed to turn out after the first couple of days of instruction.

Twice a week a probationer is given instruction in the use of the revolver, and at spare moments informed of the manner to use the handcuffs. In the summer months, especially, the exercise and drill is trying, but the officers who have gone through the mill say that it is a splendid help to a young men.

AN ORCHID-HUNTER.

This Young Man Was Determined

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STATE THEATRES.

The King and Queen of Roumania about to establish little theatres in all the rural communes of ir kingdom. In these theatres villagers will give, once or twice a week, moral plays, having as their ect the inculcation of religious social precepts. The first of theatres will be built on one of Royal estates.

ANCIENT DRAUGHTBOARD.

that is described as an ancient "caught board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all acents be a fine piece of work, since is composed of natural crystal, gold, and silver, but it is by means unique. Chess, draughts, the game from which both are ded, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means common.

LIFTING A SKY SCRAPER.

A heavy and delicate piece of unpinning under rather unusual condions has been successfully accomshed on Lower Broadway, New rk, where one end of a tall office lding adjacent to a taller new ce building has been raised near two inches and underpinned with perceptibly impairing the integy of the brickwork, stone mason- or plaster, or even disturbing the gnment of the lifts and other mneries in use.

In spite of hard times, the value farm animals in Germany is inasing at the rate of four millions per.

mental energies and the political task it has undertaken. If Englishmen were beyond comparison the ablest, freshest, best trained and most numerous of all ruling races, present or past, the maintenance of empire would tax all their qualities. If the Anglo-American world were united to support the burden, the strength available would be no more than sufficient. In the meantime, the fact remains that we have added to our responsibilities, since the flag was first hoisted in the Transvaal, territory equal to the whole area of the United States, though we had held more than twice as much before.

As the only certain periodical test of the quality of a nation, no substitute for war has been discovered. It is in itself an immense stimulus, and usually raises creative energy to a higher power in a way that does far more than merely repair in a short time the waste of life and wealth it causes. All nations, after a very prolonged enjoyment of peace, begin to wonder how far they have been corrupted by ease. A decade ago, as the increased self-confidence and vigor derived by America and Germany from two great struggles became more and more perceptible by contrast with our own increasing symptoms of slowing down, it was the opinion of many of us that nothing would be so good for England as a just war which would rouse her to the core. We have had our struggle, very different from any we had anticipated, and it cannot be said that, to those among us who held the opinion just expressed, the retrospect is wholly satisfactory.

The conditions have been, of all imaginable conditions, perhaps the least favorable to a good moral effect. It has been a very long and a very expensive contest, and upon a vital issue. But it has not given us the inspiration that we should have derived from a really great war against another first-class Power, with our existence at stake. We have always felt that the Boer was a preposterously little fellow, and that the work of crushing him, though it would have been madness to shrink from it, was not in itself an essentially pleasant or heroic thing to carry through. What has been the upshot? There is no doubt—there can hardly be a doubt, even in the minds of those, like Mr. Morley, who hate all wars and this one most—that England is measurably better for her experience. She is, on the whole, more sober, more earnest,

LESS TOLERANT OF SHAMS, and more anxious for improvement. But she realizes, as she never had done before, the almost hopeless inertia of her present political system; and it remains, unfortunately, very questionable as to whether she has sufficient clearness and persistency of purpose to compel any searching change. The test applied by the war to national character, has, heretofore, had two broadly contrasted results. It has shown some of our characteristics to be even better than we could have expected, and others to be rather worse than we had feared. In a word, England has indeed found herself, and she has also found herself out.

For the passive qualities displayed by the nation as a whole hardly any praise could be excessive. Englishmen under the actual stress of a crisis are still the calmest and most discerning of races. They are far less fertile and ingenuous in resources than Frenchmen, but far more likely to do the simply right thing. They are far less educated than Germans, and yet they are more reasonable, far less logical but saner, far less open to ideas but infinitely more impervious to sophistry. We express a right feeling when we say we have not degenerated. But let us face the converse of that pronostica, which is that we have

reach of remedy.

SAVING IN GOOD ROADS.

An Indian engineer has been estimating the cost of transportation by road and has produced a strong argument for the very best roads. He figures that the cost of moving one ton by horse power over one mile of dry, sandy road is 64 cents; over wet sand, 32 cents; over ruts and mud, 39 cents; over broken stone and ruts, 26 cents; over an earth road that is dry and hard, 18 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition, 8 cents; over a compact gravel road, 8.8 cents; over stone paving, 5.33 cents; over asphalt, 2.7 cents. The engineer argues that if wagon transportation at a cost of five cents a mile a ton could be universal in this country, many millions of dollars would be saved and millions of tons of merchandise which cannot now be handled at a profit would be available in the markets.

CHINESE COOKS.

If there is one sphere of European domestic life in which more than another, says a traveler, the Chinaman finds scope for the exercise of his own peculiar ingenuity, without doubt it is in the regions dedicated to the pursuit of the culinary art. Here he will allow no obstacle to daunt him, no unforeseen contingency to catch him unawares. Should you, having ordered two chops for the dinner of yourself and wife, suddenly, all unthinking, bring in a friend to share your humble meal, you will find the cook out of two chops has miraculously created a third—created it so skilfully out of odds and ends of meat deftly strung together that only the practised eye may discern the difference.

HORSES' DANCING SCHOOL.

Few people know that some horses learn dancing just as men and women do. They actually go to a "school of dancing for horses," and there is a big school of this kind in New York, where there are many bright pupils on the hoof. In the school competent instructors drill them in several feats they are to perform, and accustom them to music, teach them to run up inclined planes, and to obey the slightest word of command. After being thoroughly drilled the horses are given several dress rehearsals on the stage until pronounced ready for their debut. At the school there are always several veteran actor horses waiting for an engagement. There are also understudies ready for work at an instant's notice.

BUMPS AND BUSINESS.

Business men are awaking to the advantages of consulting phrenology in the choice of employees as managers, foremen, shop assistants, or in any other capacity. A Liverpool firm, employing over five hundred clerks and managers, engages a Fellow of the British Phrenological Society in the Midlands to select suitable candidates for vacancies. Other firms in Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Bristol, Birmingham, Brighton, do the same. Phrenology is looking up.

PIN CATCHES A THIEF.

A Paris thief, while picking a lady's pocket recently, pricked himself so severely with a pin which happened to be in her dress, that he uttered a cry of pain, which led to his immediate arrest. The sum of \$950 in cash was found upon him.

"You must feel very happy in this lovely cottage you call your own." "How can I, when I think of my family that owned an estate of thousands of acres, with a castle and a whole regiment of servants?" "Why, when did they lose it?" "During the eleventh century."

Then he reports off until the morning. This daily grind becomes monotonous to the recruit, and all are glad when they are given regular duty. Out of the recent batch of recruits, several failed to turn out after the first couple of days of instruction.

Twice a week a probationer is given instruction in the use of the revolver, and at spare moments informed of the manner to use the handcuifs. In the summer months, especially, the exercise and drill is trying, but the officers who have gone through the mill say that it is a splendid help to a young men.

AN ORCHID-HUNTER.

This Young Man Was Determined to Succeed.

"Good morning, sir!" It was a pleasant voice, and the florist answered pleasantly, "Good morning! What can I do for you?" The young man asked for work. He would do anything, and do it faithfully. "I'm sorry," said the florist, "but this is our dull season. We laid off several men last week. You'll have to excuse me now. A customer has just come in," and he hurried away to the front of the shop. The young man lingered and preferred his request again, and was a second time repulsed, more curtly than before.

But as he reached the door, the florist called to him:

"Wait a minute! Do you know anything about orchids? The customer who was just in wants me to secure some new and rare varieties for her. It's a difficult hunt. It's dangerous—"

"Let me try!" cried the young man, eagerly. "Tell me where to go and what to get."

The florist went on to say that he had recently lost one of his best hunters in a Philippine jungle. He dwelt upon the danger involved, and the uncertainty of reward. Then he said that the head waters of the Amazon afforded the best hunting ground. He would pay the ocean passage both ways, and advance fifty dollars in addition; but he could not promise the adventurer any likelihood of success.

Six months later a half-finished raft lay moored to a gum tree on the upper Amazon. A haggard young man was giving it the finishing touches. He had neither hammer nor nails nor saw nor ax, but he was happy in the possession of a wonderful collection of orchids. He had gathered his choicest specimens, on the rugged cliffs of the Andes. No human being had crossed his path for a month, but for that he was not sorry, for his last companion had been with savages who shot his horse to death with poisoned arrows. He had escaped with his saddle, rifle and hunting-knife, and an osier crate of orchids. The saddle leather served him in raft making, and so did the tough reeds from the river, which he bound into ropes for lashing the saplings together.

When his raft was finished he placed the crate on it, and began his journey of two thousand miles. Twice he was shipwrecked in the treacherous rapids of the river, and twice he had to rebuild his raft. Once his raft stuck fast on a stump, two miles from shore, but he was rescued by a friendly Indian.

At length he reached a seaport town, and there cabled the florist that he had succeeded. A month later he stood in the shop where he had asked for employment; but this time, when he went away, he had a permanent engagement and a check for three thousand dollars.

NEST IN A GUN.

A pair of starlings have built their nests in a gun used for the instruction of Naval Reservists at Brightsngt, England. There will be no firing from that gun until the youngsters can fly.

84 MEN'S READY- TO-WEAR SUITs

Regular Prices — \$5.00,
\$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 and
\$7.00.

Sizes 35 to 42.

As there are only one or two suits of a kind we intend clearing them all out at the low price of

— \$3.95.—

Come and see them, you will find something that will please you.

J. L. BOYES,
Headquarters for Clothing,
Hats and Caps.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

Summer Sale of Boots and Shoes.

July and August, the holiday months are generally from a business standpoint, slow. Well we try to get a move on by selling at prices that bring 'em. Our Bargain Tables are interesting to Bargain Seekers NOW.

Childrens' 75c. and 65c. Slippers for	50c.
Childrens' \$1.15 and \$1.00 Slippers for	75c.
Women's 2 Strap Slippers for	89c.
Women's \$1.50 and \$1.25 Shoes for	\$1.00

Japanese Baskets direct from Japan, at prices low, 25, 35, and 50c.

J. J. HAINES,
Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Try Garratt's College Ice.

Mrs. Charlotte Goodman, of Hamilton, is dead, aged 110 years.

Deseronto is preparing a monster programme for Labor Day, September 1st.

W. Frizzell has the foundation for his new house in East ward nearly completed.

J. Garratt & Son are having a new bake shop erected in the rear of their restaurant.

The town of Picton is considering the advisability of installing a new fire alarm system.

A Napanee man is negotiating for the purchase of the Revere house, Brockville. —Kingston Whig.

Mrs. Benjamin Case, of Marmora, died on Saturday. A husband and four small children are left to mourn.

A full stock of hay fork rope and pulleys always on hand.

BOYLE & SON.

James J. Jeffries and Robt. Fitzsimmons will battle for the world's championship at San Francisco, Friday night.

The Aletha did not run an excursion to 12 O'clock Point on Tuesday. Only about fifteen excursionists puts in an appearance.

The Bay of Quinte employees' excursion to the 1000 Islands, on Thursday, was well patronized. Over 500 people took in this popular excursion.

Kingston has the proud record of sending more soldiers to South Africa than any other place in Canada. Not one of them was killed or died of disease.

Until after the season's threshing commences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on hand.

JAS. A. CLOSE

Another moonlight excursion to Glenora and Picton will take place on August 21st under the same auspices as the one on Tuesday evening was conducted.

Chris Smith died in Watertown recently aged 63 years. He was born in England, and for fifteen years made cheese at the old Platt factory at Adolphustown.

Few battles in South Africa had as many casualties as occurred on the Fourth of



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
1:33 a.m.	2:13 a.m.
" 10:29 a.m.	" 7:48 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:29 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:22 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

8-1

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JULY 25 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Girl Wanted.

A good smart girl wanted to learn the printing business. Apply at the office of this paper.

Two Houses for Sale.

One first-class brick house and one good frame house, both situated in South Napanee. Apply at once to

W.M. FERGUSON.

Our Specials

This week are Fruit Jars. Call and see them, and be convinced. They are snaps. Watch our window for bargains.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Horse Recovered.

Mr. F. P. Douglas' horse, which had managed to get out of its stable on Saturday evening, and wandered away, was found on Thursday afternoon about four miles out in the country, south of Napanee. Fred was highly delighted at its recovery.

Tennis Club's Excursion.

The Tennis Club's moonlight excursion and dance on Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. The sail down to Forester's Island was a delightful one, after which dancing was indulged in. About 150 invitations were issued.

Hunting For A Place.

There are more two dollar bills to be found around the country than bags of barley meal, except at Close's Mills. There you can find more bags of meal than two dollar bills, and for a three dollar bill you can have two bags of that good barley meal, and if you haven't a three dollar bill bring three good two dollar bills and get four bags of that good barley meal, from Jas. A. Close.

Underwent an Operation.

Mr. David Vandewater, Dundas street, underwent an operation for an affection of the bladder on Wednesday. Drs. Simpson and Vrooman were the physicians in attendance. As a result of the operation five pieces of a hard substance were removed, one of which was almost as large as a hickory nut. The operation was a success in every particular and the patient is getting along as nicely as could be expected. He has nothing but words of praise to say as to the ability of the attending physicians.

Napanee Cheese Board.

EVERYTHING

FOR THE BAT

AT Wallace's Drug Store

Toilet Soaps—

Sponges—

Bath Brushes—

Sponge Bags—

Tooth Brushes, Etc.

—o—

Don't be disappointed if you not get what you ask for "Your" Druggist—

You Can Get It At Wallace's

He keeps everything in the Line.

The Red Cross DRUG STORE
Grange's Corne

Get a Sunday,

The most popular drink of the season RILEY'S RESTAURA

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14

The Hot Weather

will make you thirsty. Drop into Ril Restaurant and take a glass of ice or soda water. It will cool you.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Young bulls and heifers, and also shire Pigs for sale. Apply to

C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise,
18-cm

A Large Egg.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Todd, onto road, laid on the editor's table a laid by a Buff Cochin hen which measured 6½ inches by 8½ inches. Who can beat

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences Everything new and up-to-date Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, Propri

Circus Coming.

The rumor has been gaining ground to the effect that the circus adve for August 12th is not coming. The boy is entitled to another smile, as the poster will be busy shortly posting bi the event.

Broke Her Leg.

Early Sunday morning last Miss Brigitte, an old lady, aged 86 years, resident of South Napanee, fell down and broke her leg. Owing to her extreme age it is doubtful if she will survive the shock.

Place one of our hammocks upon lawn and enjoy the cool summer eve out of doors. Hammocks at all price BOYD & CO.

Bicycle Riders Take Warning.

Bicyclists who are in the habit of on the sidewalks will be considering own interests if they desist from practice in the future. Chief Rankin the names of some of these offenders if they are caught repeating the o they will be brought before the magis

Moonlight Excursion.

The moonlight excursion to Glenc Tuesday evening under the auspices few of Napanee's well known young was fairly well patronized. The ev was a beautiful moonlight one, and th

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings, including the following which are a few of the choicest:

Buffalo Puch - Fruiting - Ginger - Pan-American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington, SEEDSMAN,

10ft Napanee.

For about half a century bricks have been made by machinery as well as by hand, and now some one has invented a machine which, worked by two men and a lad, will lay 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, piers of bridges, etc. Considerable pressure is put on the bricks, and the work is more firmly done than by hand. The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and a machine adapted to build a factory about 60x10 feet could be put on the market for \$500. The apparatus can be ready worked after a fortnight's instruction.

Pain in the Back makes life miserable. Can it be cured? Yes, 'tis one night Poison's Nerviline, versa complete knockout to pain in the back, or it penetrates through the tissues, takes out the soreness and pain, invigorates tired muscles, and makes 'em feel like new mar. No illine cures quickly because it is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain subduing than any other remedy. Don't suffer another minute, get Ner. illine quick, and rub it in, for sure as you were born it'll cure you.

Visitors to the picturesque Lake on the Mountain resort were regaled during the past week with wild talk over a prediction that a volcanic eruption would, on Thursday, the 17th, occur under that placid and interesting sheet of water. A cone was to rise and fill the hitherto unfathomable depths. The great mass of water was to be violently expelled and rush over the high banks, carrying everything before it, including the church and several very pleasant homes. It was said that the water in the centre of the lake had become very warm, but the alarmists were advised to wait until it reached the boiling point before shortening their activities of daily life. Now the fateful day has passed and the lake sits as undisturbed and as tame as ever. The superstitions can breathe and sleep more freely.

Comes with advancing years, but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

Picton Band, etc.

Kingston has the proud record of sending more soldiers to South Africa than any other place in Canada. Not one of them was killed or died of disease.

Until after the season's threshing commences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all flax on hand.

JAS. A. CLOSE

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Chris Smith died in Watertown recently aged 63 years. He was born in England, and for fifteen years made cheese at the old Plat factory at Adolphustown.

Few battles in South Africa had as many casualties as occurred on the Fourth of July in the States. Harper's Weekly records to date 21 killed and 2,387 wounded.

The Selby and Roblin Methodist Sunday Schools will have their excursion by Steamer Aletha from Napanee to Gle Island, Glenora and Picton on Friday, August 15th, 1902. Fare 30c. 32bp

Fred Metcalfe, of Kingston, who is now in London with the South African contingent, intends returning to South Africa, having been appointed a veterinary captain in the imperial service, which rank will net him about \$7.50 a day.

Complaints are being made about the precedence given the Stars and Stripes over the Union Jack on the steamer Aletha. A good many people also want to know why the Stars and Stripes are on the boat, anyhow, as she is being run as an excursion boat out of Canadian ports.

If the town is fortunate enough to secure the car works which are to be removed from Deseronto Napanee's population will be somewhat increased. At present they employ about 70 hands, but with their removal the works will be enlarged and about 125 or 150 men will be employed.

A member of the council suggested at the council meeting on Monday evening, that the old council chamber, over the fire hall be fitted up and a number of beds put in. Then a number of young men of the town could be induced to join the fire brigade and sleep there nights, thus a number of firemen would be handy for night service. It is a good idea.

In Belleville a child got lost in the weeds which are allowed to grow for decoration purposes. Napanee has a fine crop of the same kind, especially around the steam boat landing, and in that neighborhood. On the docks west of the Reindeer dock they are now up to the grand height of six feet or over.

A. S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liverpool Salt in large sax. Great bargains in sugars. Our 25c tea beats all others. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. Balance of stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription 5c per bottle.

Misty Vision



comes with advancing years, but can be cleared

by properly fitted glasses.

Spectacles are our specialty.

When we fit them, they give satisfaction.

Eyes examined free.

four bags of that good barley meal, from Jas. A. Close.

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Napanee Cheese Board.

At the cheese board Friday the factories boarded 2,060 boxes of cheese, 1350 white and 710 colored:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Napanee	1	100	
Centreville	3	80	..
Croydon	4	60	
Philpott No 2	5	110	..
Kingsford	6	50	
Deseronto	7	150	
Union	8	80	..
Claireview	9	60	
Metzler	10	..	180
Odessa	11	..	
Excelsior	12	..	
Silleville	13	65	
Enterprise	14	150	
Whitman Creek	15	70	
Tamworth	16	75	
Forest Mills	17	120	
Sheldfield	18	90	
Moscow	19	..	
Bell Rock	20	40	
Camden East	21	200	
Petworth	22	..	100
Newburgh	23	..	60
Maribank	24	150	
Empey	25	100	
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ERYTHING FOR THE BATH,

Wallace's Drug Store.

Bilet Soaps—

Sponges—

ath Brushes—

Sponge Bags —

ooth Brushes, Etc.

—o—

n't be disappointed if you can get what you ask for from "Druggist"

u Can Get It At Wallace's.

keeps everything in the Drug

'he Red Cross DRUG STORE
Grange's Corner.

Sunday,
most popular drink of the season.
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

End Barber Shop.

to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-ff

Hot Weather

ake you thirsty. Drop into Rikley's urant and take a glass of ice cream la water. It will cool you.

Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.
ing bulls and heifers, and also York-
Pigs for sale. Apply to

C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont.

large Egg.

uesday afternoon Mrs. Todd, Deser road, laid on the editor's table an egg y a Buff Cochin hen which measured es by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Who can beat it?

TRAL BARBER SHOP.

the latest conveniences,
rything new and up-to-date,
erience workmen.

me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

us Coming.

e rumor has been gaining ground in to the effect that the circus advertised ugust 12th is not coming. The small s entitled to another smile, as the bill r will be busy shortly posting bills for vent.

re Her Leg.

ry Sunday morning last Miss Ann e, an old lady, aged 86 years, and a ent of South Napanee, fell down stairs roke her leg. Owing to her extreme age it is doubtful if she will survive shock.

ice one of our hammocks upon your and enjoy the cool summer evenings d doors. Hammocks at all prices.
BOVIE & SON.

cle Riders Take Warning.

cyclists who are in the habit of riding e sidewalks will be considering their interests if they desist from this ice in the future. Chief Rankin has ames of some of these offenders and y are caught repeating the offence will be brought before the magistrate.

nlight Excursion.

e moonlight excursion to Glenora on day evening under the auspices of a Napanee's well known young men fairly well patronized. The evening a beautiful moonlight one, and the sail

Coronation Excursion.

The Ladies' Aid of the Eastern Methodist church will run an excursion per Steamer North King to the Thousand Islands on Friday, August 8th. Fare, return \$1.00, Kingston and return 75 cents. Children half price. Leave Napanee per G. T. R. at 7:45 a.m., and return about 7 p.m. There will be one hour and a half in Kingston, both going and coming. Meals on the boat, 50 cents. \$2 ap

Lecture in Town Hall.

Thursday evening, July 17th, a public meeting in the interest of Napanee Council, No. 295, Royal Templars of Temperance, was held in the town hall. A very fair audience was in attendance and an enjoyable evening was spent. Interesting and instructive addresses were made by W. Mulholland, Toronto, superintendent of the insurance branch, and Frank Buchanan, of Toronto, Dominion Counsellor, and in consequence fifteen new members were added to the Napanee branch of this organization.

Passed to the Great Beyond.

Mr. Abner Graham passed away at the home of Mrs. Jas. Graham, Dundas Street, on Wednesday at the ripe old age of 85 years. He was a brother of our late townsmen, James Graham. Deceased was born near the city of Kingston where he spent his boyhood days. The last forty years of his life was spent on Amherst Island, where he made many friends during his sojourn there. Early last fall he removed to Napanee where he resided until his decease. The funeral took place on Thursday at 3 p.m. to the Eastern Cemetery. Rev. Bartlett conducted the funeral services.

Try Garratt's Sundays

Killed Near Deseronto.

A shocking accident occurred about nine o'clock Wednesday morning on the Bay of Quinte Railway between Deseronto and Deseronto Junction, when a man named Earle, a deaf mute from Brockville was instantly killed. Earle was walking along the track in the direction of the junction, when a train came along. The conductor saw him walking along the track, and the engine whistled a warning, which the unfortunate man did not hear. He stepped from the side to the track when the train was only 20 feet from him, and then he saw the train. Instead of jumping to safety he threw up his arms in fright and jumped up. The train struck him and his death was instantaneous. An inquest is being held. Earl went to Deseronto from Brockville some time ago to work.

ERNESTTOWN STATION

The G. T. R. company has been making further improvements to the stock yards here.

Herbert Laidley has finished his course at the Kingston business college, and is now developing brawn and muscle on the farm.

A new bridge has been built at Link's Mills. During its construction a great source of amusement was afforded onlookers, by the sad plight of many crossing the pond, unacquainted with its depth.

Francis Amey had an operation performed on his foot last week at Kingston general hospital, a part of the bone being removed.

R. Johnston, C. P. R. agent at Apple Hill, wife and children paid a short visit to his mother and grand-parents here, making another reunion of the five generations. Mrs. O. Johnston accompanied them home.

Miss Aggie Small, Montreal is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. Amey.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Exley, formerly residents of this place, paid a visit to friends here recently. Mr. Exley was section foreman on the G. T. R., but is now engaged in farming, having purchased a fine farm near Shannonville, on the Belleville road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are visiting friends in Picton.

MONEY MAKING CHANCES.

Our Summer Stock-Taking Sale affords a money making chance which should not be missed by anyone. Twice a year we take stock, and before each of these times we close out every line so as to begin with new goods. This season so far has been the best we have had.

Saturday and Next Week.

50c. Sailor Hats for 25c., \$1.00 Sailors for 75c., 75c. Sailor Hats for 50c., \$2.00 ready-to-wear, \$1.00. Wide Taffeta Ribbons, 15c. the yard. Untrimmed Hats, to close the stock, 19c. each.

12.00 YARDS MILL ENDS OF FLANNELETTE,

in lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 yards. These are all first class goods and we are selling these by the piece as they are. No cutting. From 1c. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. the yard less than same goods can be had for by the yard.

SATURDAY ONLY, MEN'S SHIRTS 39 CENTS,

100 Men's and Boys' Regatta Shirts, some soft finish, others dressed, values from 50c. to \$1.00 each, most of them were 75c and \$1.00 each, Saturday, while the lot lasts, 39c. each. We have sizes 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17, if any of these are your size they're a snap. Don't miss them.

MEN'S BALLBRIGGAN DRAWERS 17c. NO SHIRTS TO MATCH.

Summer Waistings.

Some smart stylish goods now going at our cut prices. French Chambray with Dresden stripe 50c. now 35c. Brocade Lusine Lilks, were 90c and \$1.00—now 69c. French Flannel Waistings, for boating and outing, were from 50c to 60c, now 42c.

Evening Shades in Silks.

Now is a good time during our sale to buy a silk for waist or dress. 15 per cent off all kinds of Silks. Our prices quality for quality is always the lowest here about. This sale will help you save \$1.50 to 2.50 on a dress.

Tweeds and Serges Cheap.

Navy Serge for men and boys, suits, were 35c now 25c. Navy serge and tweed were 50c now 42c. Some special bargains in Suitings and pantings. Men's Suits to-order subject to 10 per cent reduction while the sale lasts. Take a look at the \$15.00 suits we are selling for \$13.50 to-order. Special line of pants to order \$3.60.

Summer Wash Dress Goods.

Fine chambray ginghams $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. were 15c. Plain colored chambray, pink, blue and linen shade, mercerized lawns and organdie muslins, 18, 20 and 25c lines, all 15c now.

Blouse Waists.

New additions to stock this week, and subject to the sale discount. New black waists, sizes 34 to 44. New white waists, special line at 75c and \$1.19.

Silk waists, beauty at cut prices, in white, pink, pale blue, old rose, brown, black—\$3.90, \$4.75, \$5.25.

Summer Broadcloths

In fawn, brown, navy. Splendid for early fall suits or for going away dresses. \$1.25 quality fo- \$1.00; \$1.00 quality for 75c.

Black Venetians.

Repeats of our two special numbers, 56 inches wide \$1.25 and \$1.50. Another lot of that great dress serge, 55 inch, for 90c, black or navy.

ors. Hammocks at all prices.
Boxie & Son.

Riders Take Warning.
ists who are in the habit of riding
dewalks will be considering their
erests if they desist from this
in the future. Chief Rankin has
es of some of these offenders and
re caught repeating the offence
be brought before the magistrate.

Short Excursion.

oonlight excursion to Glenora on
evening under the auspices of a
Japanese well known young men
ly well patronized. The evening
utiful moonlight one, and the sail
ay was most enjoyable. Danc-
indulged in at Glenora, the
ists reaching home about 2 p.m.

RE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

saxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
ists refund the money if it fails
25 cents. R. W. Grove's signa-
each box.

on Changed.

to the large guarantee asked by
sportation companies the Odd-
ave decided to drop their excursion
ents in reference to their Water-
ersion on Civic holiday. They
voring to make arrangements for
sion to some point through the
anal on the same date.

To Correspondents

d after July 1st, owing to the
n the postal rates, NO NEWS
OF ANY KIND OR WEIGHT,
ailed for LESS THAN TWO
Two cents will carry any
sealed up to four ounces, or four
e weight of an ordinary letter.
umbering this, delay and expense
voided.

ght Intruder.

morning, about 2 p.m., an
was made to burglarize the resi-
Mr. J. P. Perry. Mr. and Mrs.
i occasion to be up attending the
had just retired when steps were
the hall. Mr. Perry, thinking
as up moving about, called him.
The burglar finding the in-
ake evidently became frightened
ed without securing any booty.
an entrance into the house by
on the fence, and from there to
Then removing a screen from
w he easily effected an entrance.

iris Green is guaranteed to kill
ge.

BOYLE & SON.

toad Races.

races similar to those held last
nd to be repeated again this year.
erry arrangements are being
the first race will take place on
ght next. The start will be made
front of Mr. W. J. Normile's
orks over the same course, out to
chool house and return. Mr.
as on view at his shop the trophy
beautiful silver cup, lined with
stands about fourteen inches
addition to the trophy, second
prizes will be offered. There
races, and the points will be
follows: 5 to first, 4 to second, 3
2 to fourth, and 1 to fifth.
or the races will be received by
mile or any of the committee.
y is very beautiful and well worth

It was presented to Mr. Normile
nada Cycle and Motor Co. The
are the names of the committee:
Boyle, E. J. Pollard, F. J.
e, W. J. Normile, Fred Smith
Bennett. All entries should be
Thursday next, July 31st.

**M. Johnston, C. P. H. agent at Apple
Hill, wife and children paid a short
visit to his mother and grand-parents
here, making another reunion of the
five generations. Mrs. O. Johnston
accompanied them home.**

Miss Aggie Small, Montreal is visiting
her sister, Mrs. O. Amey.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Exley, formerly
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friends here recently. Mr. Exley was
section foreman on the G. T. R., but
is now engaged in farming, having
purchased a fine farm near Shannon-
ville, on the Belleville road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are visiting
friends in Picton.

Miss Ethel Coulter, Camden East,
is spending holidays at W. Amey.

Miss Alma Hogle, superintendent in
one of Boston's hospitals, is on a visit
to her mother.

Miss Cliff, Napanee, and cousin,
Gladys Cliff, Whitby Ladies' College,
and Miss Miller, Switzerville, are visiting
friends here.

Mrs. Scott, Toronto, and Mrs. Nelson
Smith and little daughter, Odessa,
spent Tuesday at W. Amey's.

Try Garratt's Water Ices.

A nother Change in the Drug Business

Fred L. Hooper begs leave
to announce that he has purchased the established
and reliable drug business previously
conducted by W. S. Detlor, Esq.; and
that it is his intention to continue the
same in the accustomed place—MEDICAL HALL.

The equipment of this store is recognized
as not being excelled by any
drug store between Montreal and
Toronto, in fact by few, if any, in
either city. This fact, together with
the untiring efforts and business ability
of its previous owner, has enabled
it to serve its patrons for the past 22
years with such entire satisfaction as
to build up one of the leading retail
businesses of the Dominion, and it will
be the earnest endeavor of the purchaser
to maintain in the highest degree its
former reputation. It is also the intention
of the new proprietor to carry a
COMPLETE STOCK of the DRUGS
and MEDICINES manufactured and
sold by the world famous Parker Davis
& Company, which medicines are pre-
scribed by the leading physicians of
America.

Business - Quality First Motto,

If you want the BEST in

Drugs, Purses, Toilet Soaps,
Perfumes, Brushes, Dyes,
Toilet Articles, Combs, Rubber
Goods.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Window and Picture Glass,
Water White American Coal Oil.

You will be able to get it from

Fred L. Hooper, MEDICAL HALL.

Physicians Prescriptions guaranteed
compounded according to doctor's
orders, by competent dispensers.

Silk waists, beauty at cut prices, in white, pink, pale blue, old rose,
brown, black—\$3.90, \$4.75, \$5.25.

Summer Broadcloths

In fawn, brown, navy. Splendid for early fall suits or for going away
dresser. \$1.25 quality to \$1.00; \$1.00 quality for 75c.

Black Venetians.

Repeats of our two special numbers, 56 inches wide \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Another lot of that great dress serge, 55 inch, for 90c, black or navy.

Skirts Cut in Price.

A splendid black dress skirt, all sizes, \$2.00. Linen skirts reduced, out-
ing skirts reduced, all white wear reduced during this sale.

SCARCE GOODS now in stock. Velvet ribbons, all widths, plain or
satin back. Wide iaffetta ribbon.

Patent leather belts, new shapes. Silk collars, all colors. Featherbone
collar shapes. Chatelaine bags. Boys' Eton collars. Ladies' pique sailor
collars. Ladies' English rain proof coats \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

Butterick Patterns in stock, mailed free to any address upon receipt of
price.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co., Cheapside, - Napanee.

During the Next Two Weeks

All For \$1.25

we are offering our entire stock of
Woollens, comprising,

ENGLISH,
IRISH, SCOTCH, AND
CANADIAN WEAVES,

at a great reduction in price.

We do this in order to make room
for our Fall Stock of goods.

We cordially invite your inspection.
We feel confident when you
see our goods you will appreciate
them. Value, perfect fit, and finish
guaranteed.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

one year.

Weekly Globe

one year.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

Christmas Number.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

Calendar for 1903.

All For \$1.25

SCANTLEBURY

WALLPAPER S.

You can get the BEST, LATEST,
and UP-TO-DATE Wallpapers of

S. W. PRINGLE,

219 Centre Street.

17em

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.